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No. 4207.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1908.

PRICE
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REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION, 1908.

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Obituary.

EBSWORTH.—On June 7, suddenly, at Sackville Crescent, Godinton Road, Ashford, Kent, the Rev. JOSEPH WOODFALL EBSWORTH, F.S.A., aged 84. Friends kindly accept this intimation.

Societies.

THE FOLK-LORE SOCIETY.—The LAST MEETING of the SESSION will be held at 22, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, on WEDNESDAY, June 17, at 8 P.M., when MARY HARRIS and A. J. WILSON will exhibit a number of Ancient and Modern East Asian Artefacts and the following Papers will be read, viz., 'Female Infanticide in the Punjab,' by Capt. O'BRIEN; and 'The Balemba,' by M. HENRI JUNOD.

F. A. MILNE, Secretary.
11, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
June 1, 1908.

Exhibitions.

SHEPHERD BROS. SUMMER EXHIBITION OF EARLY BRITISH MASTERS includes Choice Works by Reynolds, Hopper, Raeburn, Cotman, Gainsborough, Crome, Wheatley, Vincent, Romney, Constable, Wilson, Stark, &c. SHEPHERD'S GALLERY, 27, King Street, St. James's, S.W.

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Applications should be sent on or before JULY 1, to the REGISTRAR, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.—An EXAMINATION will be held on JUNE 24, 25, and 26, to FILL UP NOT LESS THAN FIVE READING, WRITING, and THINKING RESIDENTIAL SCHOLARSHIPS, and also some EXHIBITIONS.—For particulars, apply by letter to the BURSAR, Little Dean's Yard, S.W.

VACATION COURSES IN FRENCH, GERMAN, and ENGLISH to be held in the UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH in AUGUST, 1908. Excellent Staff of Thirty Professors and Lecturers from France, Germany, &c. Month's Course, Sixty-two half-hours per week, and Lessons in each Language, 2*l.*; Half-Course, 1*l.* 6*s.* Hon. Secretary, J. KIRKPATRICK, M.A. LL.D., Professor in the University.

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Advice, free of charge, is given by Mr. THRING, Nephew of the late Head Master of Uppingham, 36, Sackville Street, London, W.

Situations Vacant.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The SENATE invite applications for the post of UNIVERSITY READER IN GREEK, whose work will be carried on at BEDFORD COLLEGE for WOMEN. The appointment will be, in the first instance, for a term of Three Years as from SEPTEMBER 1908, and the minimum Stipend 300*l.* per annum. Applications will be expected to reside in or near London. Twenty-five copies of Application, and not more than three Testimonials, must reach the ACADEMIC REGISTRAR (from whom further particulars may be obtained) not later than the first post on SATURDAY, June 27.

ARTHUR W. RÜCKER, Principal.
University of London, South Kensington.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

LECTURESHIP IN ECONOMIC HISTORY.
The UNIVERSITY COURT of the UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH will, on MONDAY, July 13 next, or on some subsequent day, proceed to the appointment of a LECTURER ON ECONOMIC HISTORY. The Lecturer will be required to teach in the first year of the University Graduation Course, and also, after the first year, a full Honours Graduation Course. Salary 200*l.* per annum. Tenure for five years, which may be renewed.

Each Applicant should lodge with the undersigned, not later than TUESDAY, June 13, two copies of his Application, and twenty copies of any Testimonials he may desire to present. One copy of the Application should be signed.

M. C. TAYLOR, Secretary.
University of Edinburgh, June 8, 1908.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, BRISTOL.

The COUNCIL invites application for the post of ASSISTANT LECTURER IN MODERN HISTORY.

Applications, with six type-written copies of three recent Testimonials, should reach the undersigned on or before JUNE 30.

Full particulars may be obtained on application to

JAMES RAFTER, Registrar.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

The COUNCIL are about to appoint a WOMAN LECTURER in EDUCATION, in connexion with the University Training College which is proposed. Applications for the post should reach the undersigned by JUNE 20, 1908, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

W. M. GIBBONS, Registrar.

PLYMOUTH COLLEGE, DEVON.

The HEAD MASTERSHIP of this First-Grade SCHOOL will be VACANT JUNE NEXT.

Salary will be 300*l.*, together with a Capitation Fee of 1*l.* for the first hundred Boys, and 2*l.* for every Boy after that number.

The average number of Boys in the School during the last three years has been 165.

The Head Master will be required to occupy the present School House, and will have the sole right of taking Boarders therein upon terms to be arranged with the Governors.

Applications for the appointment, accompanied by recent Testimonials, must be made to the Secretary before JUNE 24 NEXT.

J. WALTER WILSON, Secretary.

6, Princess Square, Plymouth.

May 24, 1908.

NORTHERN POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, HOLLOWAY, LONDON, N.

The GOVERNORS of the above INSTITUTE invite applications for the post of HEAD of the PHYSICS and ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT. Salary 300*l.* per annum.

Candidates must have an Honour Degree or its equivalent from a recognized University.

Applications to be made on Special Forms, which must be returned not later than JUNE 29, to be obtained from

W. M. MACBETH, Clerk to the Governors.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES, ABERYSTWYTH.

The COUNCIL invites applications for the post of WARDEN of the ALEXANDRA HALL of RESIDENCE for WOMEN STUDENTS in succession to Miss Stephen.

Applications and 70 copies of Testimonials to be sent in by JUNE 25, to the undersigned, from whom further particulars may be obtained

J. H. DAVIES, M.A., Registrar.

May 21, 1908.

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

DAY TRAINING COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

An ASSISTANT MISTRESS will be REQUIRED in the part of the Students' School Practice. A University Degree is essential. Salary from 120*l.*, according to qualifications and experience.—Applications should be sent in before JUNE 22 to the HEAD MISTRESS.

Yearly Subscription, free by post, Inland, 15s. 3d.; Foreign, 18s. Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class matter.

COUNTY OF LONDON.

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HEAD OF ART DEPARTMENT AT THE L.C.C. PADDINGTON TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Salary 200*l.* a year, rising by 10*l.* a year to 200*l.* Candidates must have had a practical acquaintance with Industrial Crafts, particularly those connected with Building and Decoration. The latest time for receiving applications is 11 A.M. on JUNE 18, 1908.

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| INSTITUTE. | SUBJECT. | NO. OF ATTENDANCES REQUIRED EACH WEEK. | FEES FOR ABOUT 3 HOURS. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| L.C.C. Camden School of Art, Dalmeny Avenue, N. | Cabinet Design | 1 Evening | 12s. 6d. |
| L.C.C. Central School of Arts and Crafts, Southampton Row, W.C. | 1. Decorative Painting & Mosaic 2. Design (experiments in Textiles desirable) | 2 Evenings | 25s. |
| L.C.C. Clapham School of Art, 4, Edgeley Road, Clapham, S.W. | 3. Design | 1 Day | 2s. a Day of about 6 hours |
| L.C.C. Hammersmith School of Arts and Crafts, Lime Grove, Shepherd's Bush, W. | 4. Embroidery | 1 Afternoon & 2 Evenings | 7s. 6d. |
| L.C.C. Norwood Technical Institute, Knight's Hill, West Norwood, S.E. | 5. Etching and Mezzotint Engraving 6. Furniture Design (Historical Styles) | 2 Evenings | 10s. 6d. |
| L.C.C. Westminster Technical Institute (School of Art), Victoria Embankment, W.C. | 7. Lettering Modelling Figure from Life (Men) | 1 Evening | 10s. 6d. |
| L.C.C. Norwood Technical Institute, Knight's Hill, West Norwood, S.E. | Modelling | 1 Evening | 12s. 6d. |
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A separate Form must be filled up for each post for which application is made, and the latest time for receiving applications is 11 A.M. on JUNE 18, 1908.

LECTURER AND ASSISTANT LECTURERS AT THE CLAPHAM DAY TRAINING COLLEGE.

1. LECTURER IN SCIENCE.
2. ASSISTANT LECTURER IN ENGLISH.

3. ASSISTANT LECTURER IN MATHEMATICS, specially qualified to teach Arithmetic.

The persons appointed will be required (1) to give Lectures in their Subject, (2) to help in the Management of the School, (3) to assist in the organization of College Clubs and Societies (bearing as a rule some relation to their own department of work) and to take an active interest in the general life of the College.

Salaries attaching to the posts will commence at 180*l.* a year for the Lecturer, and 120*l.* a year for the Assistant Lecturer, and will increase to maximum of 200*l.* and 170*l.* a year respectively, in each case to maximum of 200*l.* and 170*l.* a year respectively. The latest time for receiving applications is 11 A.M. on JUNE 22, 1908.

Applications should be made on the Official Form, to be obtained, together with particulars of the post, from the Education Office, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom they must be returned not later than the times specified, accompanied by copies of three Testimonials of recent date.

All communications on the subject must be endorsed with the name of the particular appointment as to which inquiry is being made, and a stamped and addressed envelope must be enclosed.

Canvassing either directly or indirectly, will be held to be a disqualification for employment.

Full particulars and applications in the Council's service are given in the County Council Gazette, which is published weekly and can be obtained from the Council's Publishers, Messrs. P. S. King & Son, 2 and 4 Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W., price (including postage), 1*d.* an issue, or, for the year, a prepaid subscription of 6*s.* 6*d.*

G. L. GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council.
Education Office, Victoria Embankment, W.C.
June 3, 1908.

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WANTED, for SEPTEMBER 15, SENIOR MISTRESS, to teach History and Latin. Must have Honours Degree in History. Minimum Salary 110*l.*—Apply, before JULY 3, to HEAD MASTER.

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"I longed from hour to hour to join the army and to take part in those exploits which the Governor-General, Lord Ellenborough, always eulogized in such glowing terms."

The biographer adds:—

"It was a long and dreary wait of eighteen months before Norman's aspirations were realized. During this period he had no regular occupation, but he studied Hindustani; borrowed books from his father's friends bearing upon military subjects, such as 'Wellington's Despatches,' Bourrienne's 'Napoleon,' and Napier's 'Peninsular War'; and constantly attended the parades of the 10th Foot quartered at Fort William, with occasional excursions to Barrackpore, where he watched the drills of the native regiments."

A story used to be told at Calcutta relating to Norman, which we record because it reveals his character far better than any panegyric. It was said that during his time of waiting Norman was a clerk in the Official Assignee's office. On the eve of his departure from India, after he had been for six years a member of the Supreme Council, he sent the old head clerk of the office a gold pencil and a letter thanking him for the kindness he had shown him when a lad.

In March, 1844, Henry Norman received a nomination to the military service of the East India Company, and in the following year he was appointed an ensign in the 31st Bengal Native Infantry. At the close of the first Sikh war Norman's regiment was sent to Lahore as a part of the British force lent to the Sikh Government for the purpose of maintaining order and carrying out the treaty obligations. Lord Hardinge's generous experiment of allowing the Sikhs to govern themselves

after their defeat did not prove a success. On April 20th, 1848, two British officers were murdered at Mooltan. The Sikhs were called upon to punish the Governor of the district; but the Sikh army flew to arms to try another fall with their old antagonists. Norman's regiment was with the rear-guard at the first action, fought on November 22nd on the Chenab. That day Will Havelock, of the 12th Dragoons, fell at the head of his wild charge, and Cureton, the best cavalry soldier in the army. He had, when a wild lad fleeing from his creditors, enlisted in the 14th Dragoons, and in the Peninsula, by many brave deeds, had won his commission. On December 2nd was fought the action of Sadulapur. The question as to whether Thackwell ought to have taken the offensive has often been discussed. Norman held the opinion that "a blow struck then might have proved decisive."

Henry Havelock, who was present at the butcherly battle of Ferozeshah, wrote regarding Thackwell:—

"He had profited by experience, and would not, amid the shades of night, precipitate his brave troops, broken and wearied, into a labyrinth of tents, waggons, and tumbrils, among exploding mines."

On the afternoon of January 13th, 1849, was fought the battle of Chillianwalla, a confused affair, of which it is almost impossible to get a clear and accurate account. Norman's regiment was on the extreme right, and though he was engaged in some hard fighting, he can be regarded as an authority only with respect to a small area. Norman blames Sir Hugh Gough for not having advanced the day after the doubtful battle. The real reason why he did not do so has never been revealed. At that time there was a widespread Hindu conspiracy against the English. Dhuleep Singh's mother had sent emissaries to inflame the religious passions of the native troops by informing them of the riots which had taken place at Lahore, owing to the killing of a cow by a European soldier.

Henry Norman was also present at the overwhelming victory of Gujarat, leading to the pursuit and surrender of the whole Sikh army. After the war his regiment was posted at Peshawar. Sir Colin Campbell commanded the Peshawar district, and in December, 1849, he appointed Norman to act as brigadier-major. On February 9th, 1850, Sir Charles Napier, accompanied by a force under Brigadier Sir Colin Campbell, started to punish the Afreidis, who had massacred a detachment of our men on the road between Peshawar and Kohat. Norman accompanied the force as acting-brigadier-major. Norman's biographer omits to mention how Sitwell, of Norman's regiment, died:—

"He fell rushing against the enemy, and calling on his men to follow, and they obeyed him. When he fell, he tried in vain to make them leave him to an unsparing foe and save their lives; they obeyed not

then, but died with him! Heroic was the young spirit who inspired such deeds."

Some of Sitwell's men lay wounded on the hillside. Then a deed of daring and devotion was done by Norman of which his biographer makes no mention. Charles Napier writes:—

"Two of them went three times up a precipitous hill, leaping from crag to crag under a heavy matchlock fire and rolling down of stones, and brought off four wounded men under the noses of the Afreidis. These wounded men had been lying under the rocks above, seen by us from below; but the enemy, though just above, saw them not. Up went Lieut. Norman and Lieut. Murray in full red uniform, with a parcel of Sepoys as gallant as themselves, and in three trips brought the poor wounded fellows down."

It was as a reward for this act of gallantry that Charles Napier appointed Henry Norman, who had been little more than six years in the army, brigade-major. When the Peshawar district was constituted a divisional command, Norman became assistant-adjutant-general. He took part in several frontier expeditions, was specially mentioned in dispatches, and gained the reputation of being a first-rate staff officer. In 1856 he was appointed Second Assistant Adjutant-General of the Bengal Army; and when news reached Simla on May 12th, 1857, of the disasters at Meerut and Delhi, it was arranged that Col. Chester, the Adjutant-General, who was to follow the Commander-in-Chief to Umballa, should take Norman with him, and leave the First Assistant Adjutant-General in charge of the office at Simla. On May 17th, a week from the outbreak, General Anson dispatched a small body of European troops to Karnal. It was the first move of the avenging force. On May 25th Norman reached Karnal. Two days later he writes: "Poor General Anson was attacked with cholera yesterday, and died at 2.30 A.M. this morning." Sir William Lee-Warner makes no mention of Norman's able defence of General Anson, published in *The Fortnightly Review*, April, 1883. He even writes: "At last, however, the move was made." Forty-eight hours after reaching Umballa Anson had pushed forward the first body of his troops towards Delhi, and the rest of the force followed nine days after the troops from the hills had reached that station. The quickness of their dispatch was in a great measure due to the energy of Norman and his minute knowledge of the details of his office.

The story of the siege of Delhi is now a familiar tale. Sir William Lee-Warner tells it again, illustrated by numerous extracts from Norman's journal. As his biographer states, no one else, dead or living, ever possessed so thorough a knowledge of the siege of Delhi as Norman. No other writer has told the story with such masterly brevity and such aptitude for military and geographical details as Norman. 'A Narrative of the Campaign in 1857 against the Mutineers of the Bengal Army and other Insurgents assembled at Delhi' is printed in the 'Selections from the Military State Papers relating to the

Mutiny.' It was also published in 1858, by permission of the Governor-General, under the title 'A Narrative of the Campaign of the Delhi Army.' The title-page contains a curious misprint—"Deputy-Adjutant of the Bengal Army," for Deputy-Adjutant-General of the Bengal Army. Instead of giving a fresh account of the siege, the biographer might have used Norman's own narrative to weld together the new material. The account here would have gained in value if it had been accompanied by a list of references. The great services of Alexander Taylor are ignored, and his name is mentioned only twice. Baird Smith gets three brief references. In Norman's narrative we find the following written by Sir George Chesney, who did splendid service at the siege, and was severely wounded:—

"For the complete success that attended the prosecution of the siege the chief credit is undoubtedly due to Col. Baird Smith, the Chief Engineer, and to Capt. A. Taylor, the director of the attack."

Regarding the much-discussed question whether Wilson ever intended to retire from the city walls, which were all that we had gained after a hard day's fight, Sir William Lee-Warner writes:—

"And yet the gallant Nicholson's impatience at delay made him, in the agony of his death-bed, apprehensive of an intention to retire, and others who were not present at Delhi so far improved upon idle rumour as to assert that Wilson contemplated retirement. A moment's thought would have convinced them that retirement would have been impossible. Norman, however, disposes of all this gossip by remarking, 'Affairs looked for the moment unpromising, and undoubtedly made the General, who was really very ill from a depressing complaint, anxious, but I, who was constantly near him, never heard him breathe a word about retiring.'

It is, however, not mere "gossip," but the evidence of responsible men, that the historian has to consider. Baird Smith in a letter to his wife states:—

"And even that assault, which gave value by its success to all the exertions that were made, would have ended in a deplorable disaster if I had not withheld with effect the desire of General Wilson to withdraw the troops from the city on the failure of Brigadier Campbell's column."

We have the memorandum written to Kaye by a field officer. Henry Norman was not always near Wilson. Sir William Lee-Warner informs us that he left him at 1 P.M., and did not return till the force was established at Skinner's house. During his absence Wilson must have written the letter which Sir Neville Chamberlain understood to imply that he contemplated withdrawing the troops from the city, and Chamberlain dictated a reply, based on this supposition, to his aide-de-camp, who took it to the General. Sir Henry Norman, in his defence of Wilson in *The Fortnightly Review*, said: "In spite of wretched health, Wilson did his best, and considering the circumstances, it is no wonder if he desponded." This must be the sober verdict of history.

After Delhi had been captured, Norman accompanied a column sent to clear the Gangetic Doab of rebels and to restore authority in a vast province. His biographer gives a very brief sketch of the march from Delhi to Cawnpore, but Norman himself wrote a full and clear account of that memorable march. It is dated Camp, Cawnpore, October 29th, 1857. The same remark applies to the account of Sir Colin Campbell's relief of Lucknow. Norman has left a most able and concise sketch of that operation, which might with advantage have been printed in this volume. It has one flaw: it is too modest. At the attack on the Shah Nujjeef, Norman displayed the same coolness and presence of mind as he showed when he rescued the wounded men under the eye of Charles Napier. In the final capture of Lucknow by Sir Colin Campbell, and in the Rohilkund and Oude campaigns, he played an important and gallant part.

As Norman had often done the work of an Adjutant-General in the field, it was only meet and right that when the post became vacant in 1859 he should be appointed Adjutant-General. He was not then thirty-three years old, and had seen little more than fifteen years' service. The following year he was made assistant military secretary to the Duke of Cambridge, and was one of his chief's most valued advisers with regard to the amalgamation of the local armies of India with Her Majesty's service. Norman is always credited with being the author of the Indian Staff Corps system. "But the manner of carrying out this great reform," says Sir George Chesney, "was not so happy as its conception." The scheme was sent out cut-and-dried from the India Office to the Government of India, and Norman was directed to defend it and carry it through. In 1861 he was appointed to the important office of Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, a post which he held with conspicuous success for nearly nine years. For six years he was Military Member of the Viceroy's Council. "It was during his tenure," says Field-Marshal Earl Roberts,

"of the appointments of Secretary to the Government of India and then Member of Council that the Indian Army was reorganized, and it was mainly owing to his large experience and sound judgment that the army was put upon its present satisfactory footing."

Norman was a member of the Viceroy's Council during the rule of Lord Mayo, Lord Northbrook, and Lord Lytton. There surely must have been some important material in his letters and journals during these eventful years.

In July, 1877, Norman returned to England, and in the following year was appointed a member of the Council of India. His modesty, thoroughness, and experience soon made him a power. In 1882, on the recommendation of Lord Derby, Norman was appointed Governor of Jamaica. Sir William gives us a clear summary of his five years'

successful rule, but again we have no extracts from his journals or private correspondence.

In May, 1889, he arrived in Queensland to assume the office of Governor. In Jamaica he had to rule; in a self-governing colony he had to advise and guide. He addressed himself to his new work in the same quiet, modest spirit, and reaped the same success. While he was Governor of Queensland he received a telegram from Lord Kimberley stating that if he were willing, he would be appointed to succeed Lord Lansdowne in the Governor-Generalship of India. After accepting the offer, Norman, on mature deliberation, declined it, on the ground that he was "not really equal to five years of arduous work."

In 1896 Norman returned to England; but the keen, untiring spirit could not rest. As member of the South African War Commission he continued to toil on for the State till the end. For his gallant services in the field he was made Governor of Chelsea Hospital, and promoted to the rank of Field-Marshall. On the 26th of October, 1904, he fell asleep, and the labourer's task was over. Henry Norman's story is one of unfailing good work done by a man of noble life.

From Peking to Mandalay. By R. F. Johnston. (John Murray.)

MR. R. F. JOHNSTON, one of the administrators of our leased territory at Wei-hai-wei, accomplished in the first six months of 1906 a journey out of the common, viz., from that port in the north-east of China to the extreme south-west of the Empire, which he quitted by the main road leading from Teng-yueh to Bhamo. The interest of his narrative begins at Wan-Hsien, where he left the Yangtse to perform the rest of his journey on foot; and he wisely dismisses the earlier part in a few pages.

Mr. Johnston travelled light, without any of the impedimenta the English traveller takes with him, even when he aspires to rank as an explorer; and he trusted entirely to the poor accommodation of Chinese inns, and the meagre fare of the inhabitants of the different localities, Chinese and non-Chinese, through which he passed. The conditions under which he travelled approximate more nearly to those of the Abbé Hué and Mr. T. T. Cooper than in the case of other recent travellers in Western China; but at the same time he did not adopt "pigtail and petticoats," or attempt in any way to conceal the fact that he was a European. His knowledge of Chinese enabled him to dispense with interpreters or guides. To this and his great sympathy with the people of the country his exceptional success in avoiding unpleasant incidents must be attributed.

During his journey he traversed four very different regions: the highly productive and intensely Chinese province of Szechuan; the tributary Tibetan kingdoms of Chala and Muli; the virtually

untouched mountain homes of the Lolas and Mantzu; and finally the backward province of Yunnan. The central incident relating to Szechuan is the visit to the holy Mount Omei and the Buddhist monasteries on its summit. Mr. Johnston passed two nights in one of them, and he gives a most interesting description of all he saw, including the religious ceremonies in which the monks are unceasingly engaged. He was also the witness of a rare natural phenomenon. As a rule Omei, which towers 10,000 ft. above the plain, is wrapped in mist, and invisible, and on this have been built up many legends; but Mr. Johnston saw it on one of the rare occasions when the sun was shining, and as he looked down from the gallery above the sheer precipice known as the Suicides' Cliff, or more delicately described as "the rejection of the body," the panorama of the great province stretched before him. But if he was favoured in one respect, he was unfortunate in another, for the sun robbed him of what is supposed to be the chief reward of the pilgrim who pays his reverence to the Lord Buddha on the summit of Omei. Mr. Johnston thus describes the scene:

"There are several monasteries on or near the summit. The one in which I lodged for two nights is crowned with a gilded ball that scintillates on its roof. Just behind the various buildings of this monastery is the tremendous precipice from the edge of which fortunate pilgrims witness the phenomenon known as the 'Glory of Buddha.' ... This is the appearance of a gleaming aureole floating horizontally on the mist a few thousand feet below the summit. This beautiful phenomenon, to which is probably due the special sanctity of Mount Omei, has not yet been quite satisfactorily explained. It has been likened to the famous Brocken Spectre, and to the Shadow of the Peak in Ceylon; but the brilliant and varied colours of Buddha's Glory—five colours, say the Chinese—give it a rainbow-like beauty which those appearances do not possess. The pious Buddhist pilgrim firmly believes that it is a miraculous manifestation of the power and glory of the Buddha—or of his spiritual son Pu Hsien—and is always much disappointed if he has to leave the mountain without catching a glimpse of it. The necessary conditions of its appearance are said to be a clear sky above and a bank of clouds below."

More interesting than the elaborate and carefully penned paragraphs dealing with the Buddhist creed as a religion are the brief descriptions introduced here and there of the peoples of China in their daily life. The scenes in the inns; the confessions of a garrulous "Boxer" who had what may be termed an outside knowledge of the Legations; the quarrels of his soldier guards, promptly made up; an encounter with spurious footpads—all furnish Mr. Johnston with the occasion for a little pen-and-ink sketch that lingers in the reader's memory. In one passage he brings out clearly what is considered a good inn in China, and what a bad; and the best of them will not sound inviting even to the least exacting of British tourists. In respect of accommodation at inns villages are no worse

off than towns, while for the foreigner it is better, the author says, to put up in a village, as he thus escapes the crowd which always escorts a European in the towns. The native food—in China rice, and in the Tibetan districts *tsamba* (barley meal mixed with yak butter)—upon which Mr. Johnston solely subsisted, was plain and uninviting; but it must have been wholesome, for throughout the journey he does not seem to have been indisposed for a single day. As he paid regularly for his supplies, even when this was not expected, he obtained the best that was going; but none the less many travellers would have broken down under his spare regimen, or at least suffered from the nausea generally created by an unvaried diet of grain and fat.

Mr. Johnston's wardrobe was also Chinese, in origin, if not in form. In the cold regions he was clothed in Peking furs, and wore boots lined with sheepskin. These he gave to his soldiers on their leaving him in the hot region of Yunnan. On entering Burma he was wearing

"Chinese straw sandals without socks; an old khaki suit patched with most inappropriate coarse blue cloth, and held together with string; and a huge wide-flapping straw hat such as forms the headgear of Chinese Shans."

Notwithstanding his difficulties, Mr. Johnston thoroughly enjoyed his tour, and the reader will be hard to please who does not enjoy its relation. Something of the stimulus imparted to the traveller as he crossed some of the great passes and loftiest plateaux in the world, through districts where no European had preceded him, among peoples unsophisticated and unspoilt, sunk not in barbarism, but a primitive civilization which often, to the jaded mind, seems nearer to the ideal than our own complex and exacting system, will be received by the reader as he turns over Mr. Johnston's graphic pages. The latter does not lose a point; he suggests a great deal more than he says; but the reader cannot miss the moral of his teaching, which is how little is the difference between the civilization of the Chinese—the most easily governed people of the world, and the least quarrelsome among themselves—and of European nations who regard themselves as "the salt of the earth." Even the tribes of the Burma-Yunnan frontier—nominally Chinese subjects, but really left undisturbed in their native independence—are painted in the most attractive colours, and one of the pictures that will recur most readily to the reader's mind as he closes the volume is that of the pretty, graceful Minchia girl singing a song in a language that was not Chinese, in the middle of a poppy field.

In our comments we have dwelt on the less serious side of this book, but its scholarly merits must not be overlooked. Mr. Johnston was fortunate enough to acquire two rare Chinese works dealing with the province of Szechuan and the Omei temple, and he has incorporated in his narrative much of the information

they contain. Undoubtedly, by utilizing all available Chinese records, he has added much to the value of what he has written. In another direction he has done solid work. This is with reference to the origin of the numerous tribes in the region through which the Salwen, Mekong, and Yangtse force their way from the heights of East Tibet to the south. Of course Mr. Johnston does not solve the puzzle, but he states the problem very clearly, and he shows how interesting its solution will be. The Miao-tzu in particular (by the way, the otherwise excellent Indexes omit all the references to this tribe) are worthy of close study as probably the oldest surviving race in Southern China. Treated with contempt by the Chinese, they have been pronounced by so competent an authority as Sir George Scott "a most attractive race." As the region between the Upper Irrawaddi and the Salwen becomes more familiar ground through the inevitable increase of trade, the ethnology of Lolas, Man-tzu, and Miao-tzu, to say nothing of the others, will be a question of the day. Probably the theory that their origin is Tibetan will be corroborated by discoveries yet to be made. There is a marked similarity of language to justify the statement of a French traveller that they were the *avant-garde* of the Tibetans at a period when Tibet was as famous for its warriors as it is to-day for its priests. Mr. Johnston's concluding observations on the relations between ourselves and Asiatics furnish food for reflection. Taken as a whole, his work is the most important of its kind that has come under our notice for some years.

The Cambridge Modern History.—Vol. V. *The Age of Louis XIV.* Edited by A. W. Ward, G. W. Prothero, and Stanley Leathes. (Cambridge, University Press.)

FROM the point of view of universal history, three events are of supreme importance in the period covered by this volume: the final repulse of the Turks, the entry of the Russian Empire into European relations, and the growth of the Parliamentary Constitution in England. The reign of Louis XIV. is a temporary episode in the history of Europe, however seriously it modified that of France; its secondary results only are of lasting importance. The defeat of the Turks before Vienna in 1683 marked the furthest limit of the last great Asiatic invasion of Europe, and revealed to the world the weakness of the Ottoman Empire; the entry of Russia into the circle of European Powers under Peter the Great was of special moment; and it may be permitted to an English writer to hold that the settlement of a Constitution which has directly influenced the institutions of every civilized country in some degree ranks near them in importance. The interference of Louis in these events—generally on the side destined to give way—was small, but persistent; and so far "the age of Louis XIV." is no

inaccurate term. Hardly a page of the European history of the latter part of the seventeenth century can be written without reference to the ceaseless activity of his agents or his armies. But the assertion that "the example of France in the matter of government impressed itself upon most of the States of Europe" seems to us not well founded enough to justify a phrase natural enough to Voltaire.

The present volume contains a number of exceptionally good articles, but it leaves us wondering how the editors would justify the inclusion of others in the face of Acton's criterion of "history not as it appears to the generality of instructed men, but as each of the several parts is known to the man who knows it best." The chapter passing under M. Faguet's name is a puzzling case. His style is no doubt a little difficult to the average English reader, but that is no reason for translating *malice* by "malice," straightening out his delightful rhetoric into bald English, and inventing an author "Fleming, who imitated the French," where the author presumably referred to the Flemish school of writers. The original must have been an interesting paper, though irritating in its complacency. The other chapters on French history deal with a period already covered by M. Lavisson, to whose work they do not add anything of moment.

Prof. Firth, writing on the Stewart Restoration, is an acknowledged master of his subject, and his chapter is the best in the book. The legal position at the return of Charles is a curious example of English conservatism. No doubt, as Prof. Firth says, the Constitution as it existed in March, 1642, became the basis of the new settlement; but this was largely an accident; in the minds of those who brought about the Restoration, the Constitution of 1648 before Pride's Purge was actually in force. All the acts of the Rump and of the Cromwellian rule had been annulled by the Long Parliament on its reassembling. The Union with Scotland and Ireland no longer existed, though a Committee was appointed to bring it about again, and these countries were governed by Commissioners from Parliament, as Ireland was in 1648. England was a Presbyterian country under the Covenant, which had been reprinted and reaffirmed in March, 1660; and Charles had at any rate once taken it too, even if he had afterwards fled from it. Moreover, if its power to make them be admitted, the ordinances of a Parliament had no validity beyond the duration of the body that made them, any more than the proclamations of a king had any force in the reign of his successor. Thus only the statutes of the Long Parliament remained in force, on any hypothesis, after its final dissolution and the calling of the Convention Parliament. The complete formal legality of the Restoration was thus continuous. On the marriage of Charles it might have been remarked that the match had been proposed in 1649, according to the newsheets of the

time. Prof. Firth points out that the Royalist nobles found themselves obliged to rely on the experience of their ex-rebel predecessors. An interesting proof of this is the continuity of the early foreign policy of Clarendon with that of Thurloe, as shown by the documents of the latter. We do not propose to enter into the dispute as to the policy of Charles which has been carried on with more vigour than anywhere else. One of the sides of English history which is always coming to the surface in Stewart times, and is seldom properly treated, is the economic one. It seems certain that Cromwell's Government would have become bankrupt if he had lived for a few years longer, and Charles only saved himself during his long reign by spoiling the bankers and by French subsidies. The ever-varying relation between gold and silver, and between actual coins and the money of account, tended to throw the whole monetary system into a confusion which was only cleared up by the wholesale recoinage of the reign of William III.

In his interesting account of Scotland from the Restoration to the Union, Prof. Hume Brown altogether overlooks the short-lived rule of the Commissioners of Parliament. We are disposed to think that he lays too much stress on the Acts of the Scottish Parliament; as a matter of fact, the Privy Council was the real governing and (for all practical purposes) enacting body in Scotland down to the last days of the Stewarts. Nor does the Professor make so plain to the reader as he might the way in which persecution was forced on the Privy Council by the attitude of its opponents. Mr. Dunlop's account of Ireland has the merit of giving a clear and impartial account of the settlement of the land question, but it is a little wanting in perspective. His remarks on commerce require correction, and some notice should have been taken of the liberty of foreign trade granted in 1667 to counterbalance the loss of that in cattle. Berkeley was Lord Lieutenant in April, 1670, so that Robartes could not retire in May. Another point of great importance not touched on is the issue by Essex, immediately on his taking over the Lieutenancy (September, 1672), of rules for election in corporations under the new charters. With regard to a later matter, Mr. Dunlop will be interested to learn that the final proclamation of pardon of July 7th, 1691, exists in print in four different stages. The statement as to the reward for killing Tories in 1695 is inaccurate. A £1 reward for the capture of proclaimed outlaws, dead or alive, had been in force for a considerable period; in December, 1694, a list was published of those for whom £10. was to be paid. The long list of Acts in 1695 against Papists contained no new articles: they had been forbidden to carry arms, or keep other holy days than those of the Church of Ireland, &c., in the reign of Charles II. We have perhaps devoted too much space to the consideration of these chapters, but they are pioneer work in many respects.

Large tolerance is due to any one who endeavours to write an intelligible history of Russia to the time of Peter the Great in a few pages, and Prof. Bury has certainly done much towards this aim; but the generalizations which cannot be avoided lead to not a few inaccuracies of statement. The foundation of Moscow in 1147 was purely commercial, and caused by the destruction of Kieff; it was not a military colony, though warlike. Again, the ruin of Novgorod was not "improvidence": it was part of the deliberate system of enriching Moscow. Novgorod was too far off and too open to attack. Later, the true bearing of the "serving" and "not-serving" folk will hardly be grasped by the average reader; "serving" is not servile, but "belonging to the (public) service." Nor can we agree with the remarks on the Church under the early Tsars. It joined them against the Tartars, though it had constantly been protected by the Khans, and it always made common cause against an enemy, Tartar or Pole. The account of the famous Oprichniki is fairly full.

Mr. Bain's chapter on Peter the Great and his successors is useful, but contains little that is new. It might have been noted, in connexion with the Russian printing press at Amsterdam, that in Peter's reign there were two presses at Moscow, four at St. Petersburg, and others at Tchernigoff, Novgorod the Great, Novgorod-Sieversky, &c. Space fails us to notice several important chapters on religious topics, of which that by Prof. Gwatkin is the best; a specially good one on Austria, Poland, and Turkey; and an interesting one on European Science. The Bibliographies are excellent, and the Index is full and accurate.

H.M.I.: some Passages in the Life of one of H.M. Inspectors of Schools.
By E. M. Sneyd-Kynnersley. (Macmillan & Co.)

THESE reminiscences embrace nearly the whole of what Prof. M. E. Sadler considers the fourth period in the history of education in England, i.e., the period beginning with the Elementary Education Act of 1870 and extending to the present day. Mr. Sneyd-Kynnersley began his official career as an Inspector of Returns while Sir Francis (subsequently Lord) Sandford ruled over the Education Department; he was later made H.M. Inspector, and finally Chief or Divisional Inspector, retiring in 1906 from the service of the Board of Education.

The author's official experience was mostly gained in Wales, the Eastern Counties, and the North-Western Division, including Lancashire, Cumberland, Westmorland, and the Isle of Man; but Cumberland and Westmorland were presently taken from the division, and Cheshire substituted. The characteristics and requirements of these districts were found by H.M. Inspector to be widely different, and he had opportunities of observing (sometimes contending with)

many sorts and conditions of men and women—from the countess, said to be "a little trying," who found Form IX. and school accounts perplexing, and whom the Inspector must have found amusing, to the School Board no member of which could read or write: the Board had to take "all their correspondence to the market town to get the advice of the Clerk to the Guardians before they could reply." Happily for himself, for the managers, teachers, and children in the schools with which he had official dealings, as well as for the readers of these "passages in the life of an Inspector," Mr. Sneyd-Kynnersley was not only a shrewd and kindly observer of persons and things, but also found no little amusement in his official work where a duller man might have found only boredom. He has provided in this volume, which is a treasury of good stories excellently told, a delightfully humorous account of the daily experiences of a more or less vagrant official.

But beside amusing the reader, he shows to those who have some experience of schools, and the ways of Boards and managers, how valuable, in the decade immediately following the passing of Mr. Forster's Act was the work done by officials of the ability and impartiality of Mr. Sneyd-Kynnersley, and how great were the obstacles they had to get over or get round before public elementary schools were made sufficient and efficient. These obstacles were in no small measure due to the fads and inertia of members of school committees and Boards, and not infrequently to the opposition of the population of the districts. Further difficulty was occasionally due to the intellectual numbness of some of the officials at Whitehall, who persisted in ignoring the advice of the Inspectorate, and apparently felt a "positively Russian dread of individual opinion," even when formed by their own expert Inspectors on the spot—although we believe questions received careful and judicious consideration by the heads of the Department or Board, when they could be forced into the higher regions of the office.

It is well to remember the old days of inspection, or rather of examination, when children who had made 250 attendances were under the necessity of individual examination, and those who had come to school less frequently were of comparatively little help to the school exchequer, so that illness during the year or bad weather on the day of inspection would plunge a school into great financial distress. Mr. Sneyd-Kynnersley retains a vivid remembrance "of the constant succession of anxious managers, distracted teachers, half-distracted and half-delighted children, whose absorbing interest in the day's work was a constant reproach to me." Then for school managers and correspondent there were the terrors of Form IX., the completion of which often required H.M.I.'s assistance. It was a document of fearful complexity: "for the unwary there were more traps

to the square inch than are contained in any other nine pages in the world."

Examination is now replaced by inspection, and most of the old rigours have passed away: the Local Authority (county or other) and their Clerk stand in the place of the managers and School Boards of old, and have usurped, or have acquired under Code and statute, a considerable share of the powers of the Board in Whitehall; and we fear that the personal influence and authority of H.M. Inspector are less than they were. The advantages of these changes may be, and by some authorities are, questioned; and we are decidedly of opinion that the efficiency of many schools will suffer by the shifting of responsibility for it from H.M. Inspector—a State official of impartiality—to a local official serving a county or borough authority.

NEW NOVELS.

Mr. Crewe's Career. By Winston Churchill. (Macmillan & Co.)

ALTHOUGH American railroad politics loom large in this story, the human interest is even more poignant than in previous novels by this author, whose present work marks a distinct advance. The text is that which forms the basis of all sympathy—"tout comprendre c'est tout pardonner"; but Mr. Churchill takes us further, presenting to us a hero so sympathetic that he always imagines the best where his knowledge is incomplete. We could have wished the said hero less immaculate—even one error of judgment would have brought him nearer to the ordinary human level. There is some incorrectness of quotation; a few slips occur in the printing; and surely the title is ill chosen. The pushful Crewe, making reform a means for the advance of his own ambition, is not the figure which will remain longest in the reader's memory. The author has brought us so near to what he believes to be the eve of reform in the old American system of railway politics, that this novel ends, as it were, a period, and, with the period, some fine types of character must to our regret disappear: we are shown in these pages that they have already lingered overlong. Still, we look forward to meeting the hero again in a new age. But we fear that the new age, with its greater regard for humanity, may prove less virile than that with which this tale ends.

The Forefront of the Battle. By Andrew Loring. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

THIS strong story is based on a triple conception; it suggests a combination of three recollections, those of Uriah the Hittite, 'Enoch Arden,' and 'The Man who Was.' Adrian Dennison, at the moment when the political ball is at his feet, when he is certain of succeeding the Prime Minister, with whom he is even now all-powerful, falls passionately in love. He has not seen the lady for

some years when, as the fiancée (really the wife) of a young officer on the West African coast, she asks him to give this officer a "fighting chance" to relieve an Englishman whose position, besieged by overwhelming numbers in the interior, is exciting public apprehension. Well knowing the value of that "chance," Dennison, virtually and intentionally, sends the volunteer to his death. The destruction of the relieving force is announced. Dennison marries the beautiful widow. Bathsheba bears a son, and Capt. Foxwell, with the man he has relieved, is saved, a mutilated wreck, for what meets him in England. Evelyn, now a peeress and the brilliant wife of a Prime Minister, meets her old lover, "the man who was," unexpectedly at a diplomatic dinner. Thereafter the story, hitherto concerned with incident and excellent conversation, merges in an agony of remorse and introspection. Of a number of strong characters, the finest is the dying Foxwell, whose gallant self-effacement is not prolonged. Hardly less moving is Evelyn, who, however, would have better maintained our respect had she not finally failed Dennison in his bitter need. Yet the influence of her child's death is natural.

Bertrand of Brittany. By Warwick Deeping. (Harper & Brothers.)

MR. DEEPING has a good story to tell, and he tells it well. Here the review might end, for we have to add that the Bertrand du Guesclin of history, much as we admire him, would hardly have acted the hero in the way the author makes him. That is the worst of fixing a time and a man for your story, since the writer finds himself in face of previous conceptions of his hero. Mr. Deeping has made a notable advance in simplicity of manner, which tells greatly for effect.

Drusilla's Point of View. By Madame Albanesi. (Hurst & Blackett.)

This is just the book to accompany a restful holiday. It concerns itself mainly with the doings of a spoilt girl and her lover before they experience the flame of sorrow which refines. In the reader's early knowledge that such a flame must come and go, refining, but not consuming, is constituted our recommendation of the book as light, though far from frivolous reading.

Dragon's Silk. By Paul Herring. (Cassell & Co.)

"DRAGON'S SILK" is a fabric worn with bewitching effect by the Anglo-Chinese heroine of this freakish and mannered novel. The author sandwiches an interlude of flirtation in China between epochs of sweethearts in England. In an apparent attempt to make one feel the idyllic charm of English scenery, he fails by making his rural folk too loquacious and self-conscious. He is at his best

when he symbolizes the emotions of an aristocratic woman by her various decisions with regard to the fragments of a valuable vase. The heroine's jilted uncle is touching in a queer, whimsical way; and she might pass for a "creation" if she did not become commonplace as soon as her heart is fairly won. Despite his failures, the author shows unusual cleverness and dexterity.

Young Lord Stranleigh. By Robert Barr. (Ward, Lock & Co.)

THE note of the popular novel in these days is its essential modernity. It must relate the operations of what we may term "up-to-date" contemporaries. Mr. Barr is one of the recruits to this style of fiction, which is always adventurous. His hero is up to date with wireless telegraphy, turbine steam yacht, and the rest; and he is, as seems requisite to popular fiction, extravagantly in tune with his adventures. He is a wealthy, handsome young peer, with a drawl, and he circumvents a rascally City financier who tries to steal a gold mine. This gold mine supplies Lord Stranleigh later with 2,000 tons of gold, which shows on what a scale his doings are. Yet he remains the drawing, affected young peer, to whom nothing is "worth while," and has a heart, as well as a mine, of gold.

The Shame of Motley. By Raphael Sabatini. (Hutchinson & Co.)

To those familiar with this author's previous romances it is a little disappointing to find his new volume pursuing the same strain, pleasing though that strain may be. The adventurer all unconscious of his own nobility, the bully, the unkind fair lady who ultimately condescends to wed the noble fool—all these are old friends redressed, and set in the time and atmosphere of Italy under Caesar Borgia. The accessories of the scene are picturesque and telling, and the story sane and healthy, though perhaps over-gruesome in a certain episode of the burning of a page boy by the bully.

Prisoners of Chance. By Randall Parrish. (Putnam's Sons.)

MR. PARRISH'S romance deals with the period of 1769, when New Orleans was in the hands of the Spaniards. He has followed the example of predecessors in preparing a careful "pedigree" for his story; and he has imitated a highly popular author of romances in another way. For his fugitives from the wrath of the Spaniards blunder upon a tribe of "Mound Builders," who worship the sun, and are guilty of dread practices. Most of the story relates to adventures among these people, who are possessed of a beautiful (and wicked) white queen. On these lines Mr. Parrish has written a facile, stirring book, which will be none the less sure of a welcome because the material is old.

The Wheel o' Fortune. By Louis Tracey. (Ward, Lock & Co.)

THIS fluent sensational story, concerned with buried treasure in North-East Africa, is devoid of humour and characterization. However, it may well please the large circle who care nothing about such niceties.

ASSYRIOLOGICAL BOOKS.

The History of Babylonia and Assyria. By Hugo Winckler. Translated and edited by James A. Craig. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

This volume, as Prof. Craig (University of Michigan) tells us in his Preface, has already seen the light in English dress, having been originally written for Dr. Helmholz's "Weltgeschichte," published here as "The World's History." It has, however, been revised by the author for this occasion, and the editor has added some notes correcting in most instances the author's wilder theories.

Dr. Winckler's adherence to what may be called the Pan-Semitic theory of history—popular at the present day among Berlin professors—is well known, and we are not, therefore, surprised to find it very prominent here. In the first few pages we are told that "Arabia from time immemorial was the home of nomad tribes possessed of overwhelming predatory instincts"; that Arabia "is the home of that family of people which, on linguistic grounds, we designate Semitic"; that "the history of Babylonia is, therefore, for the most part Semitic"; that "the actors in Babylonian history, so far as it falls within our vision, are Semites"; and that "the oldest documents at present known to us are of Semitic origin." We should ourselves say that nothing could be further from the facts: that the early civilization of Babylonia, possibly the oldest in the world, was the work of the Sumerians; that they repeatedly rebelled with success, as Mr. King has lately shown, against Semitic domination (see *Athenæum*, Nos. 4169 and 4176); and that the earliest monuments, written and otherwise, are Sumerian, and not Semitic. It is probable, indeed, that Dr. Winckler's own scholarship rebels as he considers the evidence against his preconceived ideas; for we find him later in the book admitting that "the Semitic immigration of the three millenniums known to us introduced nothing very essential," and that the religion of the Babylonians was more Sumerian than Semitic. It is likely that he has seen the error of his ways in another matter also, for his former emphatic assertion of a great and powerful kingdom in Northern Arabia perversely mistaken by modern historians for Egypt or Mizraim is now reduced to a modest statement that to a part of Cappadocia "as far as the Taurus, and possibly beyond as far as Cilicia," the Assyrians "gave the name Mutsri." We gladly welcome these signs of returning moderation.

Dr. Winckler is, however, at his best when, instead of trying to prove the impossible from insufficient evidence, he frankly gives the reins to his great gift of historic imagination, and expounds his views of the conditions of social life in the ancient world. The suggestion that on a Semitic invasion each tribe seized on a city for itself is very likely, can be paralleled in later times by the conduct of the Israelites in Canaan and of the Mahdists in the Sudan, and bears a singular likeness to some facts that have just become known with regard to the early dynastic settlement of Egypt. So,

too, he is probably right when he tells us that while the lot of the city-slave was often pleasant enough, and he or she was frequently manumitted, the contrary was the case with the field-slave, with whom in every country the exploitation by one caste of the labour of another takes its cruellest form. That Babylonian agriculture was, as he says, more like gardening than anything else was a necessary condition of the peculiar system of irrigation adopted; and his admiration of the building powers of the early Babylonians is well founded, although we can hardly follow him in his supposition that their brick constructions "must have been built according to rules and laws unknown to modern architecture." It is also a very probable explanation of the facts that it was the terrible cruelties perpetrated by the robber-empire of Assyria,—in which, as he says, the priests, the nobles, and the army ruled everything for their own benefit, and the wholesale deportation of subject peoples became an act of State for the easier collection of the "tribute" on which the ruling classes lived—that caused the end of her rule to be so sudden and complete. If, as he suggests, even these atrocities were surpassed by the Germans and the Slavs during the Hundred Years' War, it should not be forgotten that they have been repeated, as in the Mahdist terror, whenever a Semitic race have gained ascendancy in a State. The Semite, in Dr. Winckler's own phrase, "never became other than a child whose ideal good consists in unlimited provision for material enjoyment."

In religious matters Dr. Winckler also tells us much which is new, and which, if not always strongly supported by fact, at any rate stimulates the spirit of inquiry. The Babylonian computation of time—which we still use—was, he says, determined by the Babylonians' conception of the world, which was entirely astronomical; and the calendar, which they invented, was "the first requisite for astrology." Whether it be true that monotheism was the fundamental character of the Babylonian religion every one can decide for himself, as he can the correctness of the sweeping statements that "Judaism got its impulse and almost its entire system from Babylonia," and that "the nature myths of Babylonia are the pattern after which the Biblical are composed." Prof. Craig does not agree with him in, at any rate, the first of these points, and the conclusions stated are, perhaps, weakened by such statements as that "the origins of the fundamental teachings of Judaism not yet discovered in cuneiform literature shall [sic; will?] yet be found there"—a prophecy that Dr. Winckler apparently applies to the Messianic idea. Nebuchadnezzar, according to him, was never mad at all, although he thinks there may be "a touch of Cesarean madness" in the desire of Oriental monarchs for splendid palaces and temples.

We have noticed some curious mistakes or mistranslations. "Monks-Latin" is not exactly English, nor are such sentences as "Within the sphere of Babylonian culture stood Elam, Anzan and Suri, now at war with her" (our italics). "Selucid" is put for "Seleucid," and "Julian's" for "the Julian" calendar. The list of such mistakes might be considerably extended.

A New Boundary Stone of Nebuchadnezzar I. from Nippur. By Wm. J. Hinke. (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania University Publication.)—This book, although in form a monograph on one of the important monuments obtained by the Pennsylvania Univers-

sity expedition to Nippur, is mostly occupied with a dissertation on Babylonian boundary stones generally. Visitors to the British Museum, which is lucky enough to possess thirteen out of the forty-two known to exist, may remember to have seen there several monoliths of curious appearance, generally rudely conical in shape, and covered with reliefs of composite monsters suggesting the mediæval demon. Since the arrival in Paris of the earliest example, the Caillou Michaux—not "Caillou de Michaux," as Dr. Hinke puts it—at the beginning of last century, the use and purpose of these stones have been a favourite subject of speculation, and they have in turn been explained as dirges, "zodiacs," and as records of deeds relating to the ownership of land. That the last is their proper description there can now be little doubt, and Dr. Hinke makes it fairly clear that the transactions recorded in them were first written on clay tablets, and then transcribed for greater security upon what was in effect a public monument. The security in the last-named case chiefly consisted in the curses which were added against any one who should destroy or remove the landmark, some trace of which persists in our Communion Service. The terrifying symbols appearing on these stones are shown by Dr. Hinke to be the shrines, or, in some instances, the peculiar weapons, of the gods invoked; and among this some curious survivals emerge, such as the Spice Virgins of our astronomers, which here appears as the lightning-fork once sacred to Ramman, the god of the storm. Dr. Hinke says, with much show of reason, that the Babylonians thought that they could recognize these weapons in the markings of the livers of sacrificed animals and in the constellations of the heavens—a theory which explains much in the pseudo-science of divination.

The importance of this for the practices of nations long posterior to the twelfth century B.C., which is the date assigned to Nebuchadnezzar I., is manifest. Every new discovery in Western Asia tends at present to confirm the theory that the gods of classical antiquity—that is to say, of the Mediterranean civilization as exemplified by the Greeks and Etruscans—have their parallels in Babylonia; and it seems impossible not to recognize in the Ereshkigal "Lady of the Lower World" here mentioned, the counterpart of the Greek Persephone; in the Papsukal "messenger of the gods," the characteristics of the Greek Hermes; and in Shamash the Sun-God, "Judge of Heaven and Earth," many of the attributes of the later Dionysus. In the Sagittarius, or heavenly archer, followed by the crab, we have also a clue to one of the most puzzling features of the usual bas-relief of Mithras; and the remark of Dr. Hinke that the Babylonian sorcerer, during his incantations, was wont to hold in his hand a representation of the *eri*, or bow of the god Anu, goes far to explain the peculiar sickle-shaped weapon wielded alike by the Greek Kronos and the mediæval wizard. Whether Dr. Franz Delitzsch and Prof. Hommel are justified in identifying the dragon Tiamat, defeated by Marduk, god of Babylon, first with the Milky Way and then with the serpent of Genesis conquered by Jahveh, remains to be seen; but little exception can be taken to Dr. Hinke's statement that the late Egyptian Zodiac of Denderah shows signs of Babylonian influence, as do all the Asiatic zodiacs known to us, and that constellations of the equator and of the ecliptic are represented on these boundary stones, both circles being apparently known to the Babylonian astronomers.

The actual stone forming the subject of the present memoir is here given with all proper and necessary transcriptions, translations, reproductions, and indexes. It includes a plan of the field conveyed; a hymn in honour of Ellil (or Bel), god of Nippur, where it was discovered; particulars of the survey of the land; the most detailed curses on its remover; and the names of the witnesses and date of the transaction. In all this—except perhaps, the plan—it follows the arrangement of similar monuments too exactly to need further description here.

The book is well written and printed, and bears eloquent testimony to the energy and learning of the present-day American archæologist as well as the wise generosity of the capitalist who, as in this instance, provides him with the means not only of conducting expensive explorations in foreign lands, but also of publishing later the results in fitting form. The author in his Preface utters what seems to be a complaint against the directors of the Berlin and British Museums, for not allowing him to reproduce here monuments "reserved for publication by the Museum." Their absence hardly detracts from the completeness of his work, while he must be prepared to concede some advantages to colleagues less favoured by the rich than himself. We have noticed a few misprints, of which "Ball" for Boll, the learned author of "Sphaera," is the only serious one.

The Sculptures and Inscriptions of Darius the Great on the Rock of Behistun in Persia. (British Museum Publication.)—Dr. Wallis Budge, who contributes a Preface and, in collaboration with Mr. L. W. King, an Introduction to this book, gives us over again the history of the decipherment of this famous inscription, which occupies in cuneiform studies the place filled in the study of hieroglyphs by the Rosetta Stone. It was originally copied by Sir Henry Rawlinson at the risk of his life, and a paper squeeze of the main inscription was taken under his superintendence in 1847, forming the record of it on which most European scholars have since had to rely. Under their handling, however, it is fast falling to pieces, and the Trustees of the Museum wisely took advantage of Mr. Leonard King's presence at Kuyunjik four years ago to direct him and Mr. Campbell Thompson, now Professor of Semitic in Chicago University, to make a fresh transcription. This they successfully accomplished, and the results—with the added benefits of photographs of the famous rock itself, a lengthy description with diagrams and reproductions of the bas-reliefs with which it is illustrated, and all necessary glossaries, translations, and indexes—are in the text before us.

The inscription, as is well known, relates the anarchy into which Persia fell on the seizure of the throne by the impostor Gaumata the Magian during Cambyses's absence in Egypt, and the steps taken by Darius and six other Persian nobles to restore order. From it we learn that the romantic accounts given by the Egyptian priests, and recorded by Herodotus, of the death of Cambyses from a wound in the thigh, inflicted by the gods as a punishment for his slaughter of the bull Apis, are only an instance of the sacerdotal imagination, and that Cambyses committed suicide. But it is probable that half the story has not been preserved for us. There can be little doubt that, as Dr. Budge and Mr. King here tell us, Gaumata endeavoured to subvert the religious and social customs of the country, and succeeded much better than Darius was willing to allow. The widespread, if sporadic rebellions that broke out after Darius and

his fellow-conspirators had killed the impostor and had taken charge of affairs are a proof of this; and it is significant that Phraortes, who seems to have been the most formidable of the pretenders set up by the rebels, on being defeated fled to Rhaga, then, as always, the seat of the animistic or magical beliefs which had flourished more or less in secret since the time of the Sumerians. The cruelties perpetrated by Darius upon the pretenders, including the cutting off of nose and ears, and finally crucifixion, perhaps bear witness to the severity of the struggle.

On the history of the inscription itself, Dr. Budge and Mr. King establish the fact that it was made on the occasion of Darius's return from his second expedition against Babylon, where the fragment of a duplicate has lately been discovered by Prof. Koldeyew. It also seems to have been altered soon after its execution by the insertion of the name and figure of Skunkha, the Scythian leader, who was overthrown by Darius in person, and whose countrymen perhaps gave more trouble to his successors than all their other opponents. Finally, there can be no doubt that the inscription was cut on the almost inaccessible rock where it appears "for the preservation of testimony"—a purpose which it has admirably fulfilled. Although it has not escaped the ravages of time, it will, no doubt, stand when our own puny monuments have fallen into oblivion.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Kafir Socialism and the Dawn of Individualism. By Dudley Kidd. (A. & C. Black.)—Mr. Kidd's previous work entitles him to a respectful hearing on South African topics, and his latest volume contains much that is both true and suggestive; yet we own to a feeling of dissatisfaction which—apart from the definite criticisms we shall be compelled to make on points of detail—is somewhat difficult to define. With the main thesis laid down—viz., that interference with tribal institutions is highly undesirable and usually mischievous—all real friends of the natives will be in cordial agreement; neither does it require much special knowledge to be convinced that missionary methods are sometimes faulty; that the "education" given in mission schools is often mechanical, superficial, and mistaken in its scope; and that native teachers are, in too many cases, inefficiently trained. It is also indisputable that the franchise is by no means a panacea for all evils; in some cases it would be undesirable to grant it under present conditions, and in others representative institutions of the English type may never be wanted at all. But Mr. Kidd's attitude is frequently puzzling, and conveys the impression that he is rather groping among facts than penetrating to the heart of them. It is not easy to reconcile his convictions as to the clan system with his unqualified praise of the Glen Grey Act (p. 57), which is admittedly designed for the destruction of that system. Even this sentence on the preceding page, "We [cannot] argue from the success of the Glen Grey Act to the advisability of destroying the system of tribal land tenure," hardly serves to explain the contradiction; while, a little later, we read: "Our danger is in being premature, and in doing excellent things in the wrong way"—as though the extinction of tribal institutions were an excellent thing if not undertaken prematurely.

Mr. Kidd is of opinion that

"it is better for the Kafirs that they should be brought into contact with white men as little as

possible, and vice versa, for the entire separation of the races, with mutual contentment, is better than intermingling with constant exhibition of ill-will."

We cannot help thinking that this is an exaggerated statement of the extent to which the two races "get on one another's nerves"; such a state of feeling is common enough among individuals (at least, among Europeans), but it is not universally prevalent in the way above indicated, unless in times of exceptional panic or exasperation. How such separation is to be carried out in a colony like Natal we are not told. Mr. Kidd points to Basutoland as an approximate instance of what could and should be done—in which we are disposed to agree with him. But it is strange that he never once alludes to Zululand, where the same method might be applied with advantage—or to the short-sighted policy which sowed a crop of dragons' teeth by breaking up the Zulus in 1879-80. His warnings against the dangers of theoretical "uniform native policy" in the various colonies, where the characters and circumstances of the natives differ so greatly (pp. 131-7), should be carefully weighed.

The chapter on 'Kafir Conceptions of Justice' is especially suggestive, but to our thinking betrays some confusion of thought. We are not sure that Mr. Kidd has always quite clearly discriminated between conceptions of justice and conceptions of judicial procedure; and we cannot accept without qualification the statement that "the Kafir dislikes our impartial British justice. It is the irony of fate that the very love of justice—that quality on which the Briton prides himself, and which is the one thing he thinks is alone necessary for the successful management of backward races—should be the very thing of all others to aggravate and complicate the native problem." It is difficult to believe that any difference in "conceptions of justice" would prevent a man from feeling injured when condemned for some crime he has not committed, or prevented from calling the witnesses who might enable him to prove his innocence. And when we read that "our administration of justice....is clean and irreproachable from the European standpoint," the arguments used begin to look a little like special pleading. Mr. Kidd does not say which of the South African colonies are included in this sweeping generalization; but he must surely have heard of the case of Litshe, whose execution in July, 1906, was reckoned a judicial murder by people not usually stigmatized as "sentimentalists" or "negrophiles." Other cases are on record where the apathy or incompetence of Natal juries has brought about gross miscarriage of justice in native cases.

On a cognate subject we note a slight inconsistency. On p. 48 Mr. Kidd says:—

"We may flog a Kafir, but such an action demeans the white man who gives it more than it disgraces the Kafir who receives it.....A substantial fine has more effect than half a dozen floggings;"

and on p. 85:—

"The natives do not as a rule recognize any one's right to administer corporal punishment, for such a procedure would appear to them indecorous and undignified"—

with the exception, of course, of parental correction, and the discipline at the Sute and Xosa initiation ceremonies. The second passage seems truer than the first.

It would be easy to extend this notice to double the length; but we have said enough to show that, while many of Mr. Kidd's conclusions are open to question, he has provided a noteworthy contribution to an important subject. The two things which he appears to us to lack are a certain ima-

ginative insight (for, with all his experience, he fails to understand the native as Livingstone or Mary Kingsley understood him), and—strange as this may seem, in view of some parts of his book—a sufficient respect for the process of evolution. But his plea, in the last chapter, for the establishment of an Ethnological Bureau is a sound one, and we hope it will meet with the attention it deserves.

MR. THEODORE ANDREA COOK has "privately published" *The Cruise of the Branwen*, likely to appear in an enlarged form, under the title 'The Olympic Games,' in October next. The present volume—adorned by admirable photographs, both of antiquities and of sports, of which the author's own are even better than the professional examples—is, like its illustrations, of a twofold kind. It relates a journey in the fashion to be expected from the author of accomplished essays on Touraine and parts of Provence. Mr. Cook here treats of Athens and a few other hallowed spots in Greece, as well as Corfu, Ragusa, and Spalato. In his Olympic pages he is, above all, the directing secretary of a British rapier team. Were *The Athenæum* a sporting newspaper, we might find reason to differ from fencing Britons, and side with their unfortunate competitors. It was only on May 25th that *The Times* recorded "the first important meeting" in this country in which the "pointe d'arrêt" was used. A subsequent competition among all the rapier schools of London has once more rejected the "pointe d'arrêt," though some of the fencers had been in our Athens team. In Paris, the practice of fencing with rapiers, to the button of which is screwed a short sharp "point," was till recently confined to a single school, execrated by its rivals. The École Baudry has triumphed, and rapier competitions are now held in Paris under its rules. But at Athens the matter seems not to have been settled in advance, and the British team forced the "point" upon Germans and others, who were scared out of their lives by the unusual danger. The French team appear to have been partly composed of foil fencers, the rapier being represented among them by two real rapier fencers only, of whom one, Comte de la Falaise, is best known as a swordsman—"Champion of the Sabre." The Frenchmen did not object, so the missing "points" that Athens could not provide were improvised upon the spot. A photograph which represents a continental hero contending with a Briton illustrates the terror that may have contributed towards the half success of the British team. On the other hand, it is amusing to contemplate the difference of attitude of "the bottle-holders," British and German respectively, in a plate where the Briton, in a rowing straw, is faced by a continental soldier displaying a more than Belgian swagger. The Briton, in trousers, jacket, and shoes, holds in businesslike fashion his card; while the epauletted warrior has not only arms akimbo, but, it may almost be said, legs akimbo too. The case for the "point" lies in the difficulty of scoring hits. The fact is that no system is satisfactory: the man touched alone knows in many cases that he has been touched. Sometimes, but not invariably, the man who touches knows also. The old rule was that of personal declaration upon honour. But when international rivalry as well as human vanity comes into play, the competitor who takes the dignified and truthful view of his duty is at a disadvantage in the rough-and-tumble of a fight. One Briton at Athens "proved" a disputed touch by him, "which had, as usual, escaped the notice of the

jury," by the mark left on the torn glove. It is, however, notorious that the "point" may tear the glove without "touching," and a mark on the flesh would have formed a more satisfactory "proof." Hits are often stopped by sleeves, without a "touch."

Another matter about which the sporting journalist might ask questions is likely to assume importance in connexion with the Olympian regatta at Henley, to replace in July the international side of the Grand Challenge competition of last year. It is rumoured that the British Committee has been easygoing in its acceptance of foreign entries, but intends, nevertheless, to insist upon the rigid view customary with Henley stewards in scrutinizing continental, as well as American, "professionals." Mr. Cook tells us of the Athens meeting, as of "Shepherd's Bush": "No professionals whatever are allowed to compete in any of the Games, in any capacity, or to take any share at all in their organization." The exclusion from the amateur rowing world of boat-builders and those employed by them is easily explained; but the extension of the principle to keep out artisans of other trades is difficult to maintain. At Athens the winner of the swimming mile was, we believe, a Lancashire weaver whose expenses must have been paid; and the British colonist who won the Marathon race appears in the photograph in this volume to suggest an origin less aristocratic than is desired in oarsmen by the British rowing world. In cycling and some other sports our practice is less severe. The chapter styled 'The Wreath of Olive'—the victor's "crown of wild olives," in Ruskin's words—begins by recording the winning of the 20-kilometre cycle race by "Pett of Putney." The words are not more incongruous than the contiguity of the beautiful pictures of the Theatre of Dionysus, the Erechtheum, and the Temple of Nike Aterpos to those showing 'The Royal Procession' and the 'Presentation of the Competitors.' It is, we are convinced, an illusion in triumphant competitors in modern Olympic games to think that they look "like a bridal procession," when their olive branches to the spectator suggest rather the French schoolboy; but illusion must be pardoned in the intoxication of the Athenian air.

It is difficult to praise too highly some of the descriptive passages of Mr. Cook, and impossible to overrate the beauty of such photographs as those of 'The Broken columns of the Parthenon.' Mr. Cook modestly assigns much that is best in his volume to M. Bérard, and perhaps to Renan. He falls foul of modern Greek, but all who have any British scholarship are inclined to despise a pronunciation difficult for our classical men to understand. The best mode of mastering the perfection of ancient Greek causes perennial conflict between Britons and the modern Greeks.

None of those who were drawn to Athens by the games was more fit to understand and explain its charm than an accomplished traveller like Mr. Cook.

The Story of the Guides, by Col. G. J. Younghusband, C.B. (Macmillan & Co.), deserves a cordial welcome for several reasons, but primarily because of its intrinsic merits, which are many. It is full of interest from the first chapter, in which a brief sketch of the raising of the corps about 1847 by "Joe" Lumsden is given—through the description of distinguished service which began then, and has since been continuous—to the final chapter, in which "the Home of the Guides" at Mardán is described.

The corps is so well known in India that

no minute account is necessary for readers in that country; for others we may explain, in the author's words, that

"it was to contain trustworthy men who could, at a moment's notice, act as guides to troops in the field; men capable, too, of collecting trustworthy intelligence beyond, as well as within, our borders; and, in addition to all this, men ready to give and take hard blows, whether on the frontier or in a wider field."

In a lecture delivered at the United Service Institution, Sir Henry Daly, who assisted in raising the Punjab Irregular Force, and who led the Guides to Delhi during the Mutiny, said, regarding their enlistment, that each man's personal history was known to Lumsden. Men from all the warlike tribes on the frontier, and others from countries more remote, were enrolled, preference being given to the more desperate characters and the leaders of successful forays.

Of these men—Afridis, Khattaks, Pathans in general, and Sikhs, with the more remote Gúrkhas of Népal, Káfirs of Káfiristan, and we believe Persians—Lumsden made Guides, and often most notable were their services. Thus Fatteh Khan, Khattak, with seventy of the Guides cavalry, charged and routed some twelve hundred Sikh cavalry at Multan. Rastíl Khán, with one hundred and forty of all ranks, captured Govindgarh (a strong fort near Amritsar, armed with eighteen guns, whilst fifty-two more were stored there, and garrisoned by a regiment of Sikh infantry) by a mixture of cunning and audacity which has rarely been equalled. These and many other adventures are graphically told in this book; but they were not all strictly military. Exploration, commonly called spying, had recently to be undertaken, and the story of one of the Guides who barely escaped is related.

Abdul Majid had to go into the enemy's country, was there suspected to be a spy of the accused British Government, was betrayed by his prismatic compass, and sentenced to death. The headman of the village sent for a gun to settle the affair, and Abdul, turning his face towards Mecca, repeated the evening prayer. In answer came inspiration, and he thus addressed the headman: "Be not hasty; I am a follower of the Prophet, as also are ye. Give me till the morning that I may make my peace with Allah." So it was settled; he was bound and laid on a charpoy, on which also rested a man with a drawn sword to watch him. After a weary night, he asked the guard to let him say his morning prayer, and in order that he might spread his carpet, one hand was freed by the careless and sleepy guardian.

"What followed was like a streak of lightning from heaven. In one flash Abdul Mujid had seized the naked sword, and the slothful sentry, before he could draw another breath, lay dead to all below; in another flash he had severed his bonds, and escaped. The sequel was curious. About a year after Abdul saw a ragged deputation coming along the road for an interview with the political officer. Mutual recognition between him and its leader resulted, and the compliments of the season were passed.

"May you never grow weary!" said the Guide in the polite formula of the road.

"May your riches ever increase!" came the stock reply.

"And how about the man on the charpoy?" bawled Abdul Mujid.

"Oh, he's all right, having by the mercy of God a thick skull," came the reply.

"Sháh-básh! come and feast with me when your business is finished. I will make preparations at the cook-shop at the head of the bazaar."

"And so ended in peace and jollification an adventure which at one time looked much more

like cold-blooded murder and a string of vendettas."

So much for native members of the corps. Of the officers after Lumsden, the names of Daly, Hodson, Keyes, Jenkins, Hammond, Hamilton, Battye, and that of our author, are remembered and command the respect of all good soldiers.

There is little to find fault with in the book, but that little should not have been there. The fort at Amritsar, Govindgarh, is spelt "Gorindgarh" invariably; Cavagnari, the well-known head of the unfortunate embassy to Kabul, is spelt "Cavignari" throughout; and, a smaller matter, Singh, the distinctive title of the Sikhs, which means a lion, is written "Sing," which means a horn. Possibly Col. Younghusband may not have been able to correct proofs, but it is a pity that slips such as these should have escaped notice, for the volume is otherwise attractively presented.

The Record of an Aeronaut: being the Life of John M. Bacon. By his Daughter, Gertrude Bacon. With Portrait and 62 Illustrations. (John Long.)—As the record of an aeronaut this book is disappointing, but as that of a man of fine character it is interesting.

The history of the Bacon family, which fills the first chapter, includes some good stories, notably one in which, at the house of John Bacon the sculptor, Sir Joshua Reynolds offered his snuff-box to Cosway, who declined it, saying, "A single pinch will make me sneeze for an hour." "I'll lay you a guinea it does no such thing," replied Sir Joshua; and Cosway snuffed up pinch upon pinch, but not a single sneeze was forthcoming, and the President pocketed his guinea.

The next three chapters are from the pen of Bacon the aeronaut himself. For a man who was much in contact with his fellows, and of an unusually frank and genial disposition, these pages are singularly stilted and prosy, and give the impression that he was afflicted with a sort of stage-fright while writing them. They contain anecdotes of Charles Kingsley, Bishop Wilberforce, Robert Millman, and Tom Hughes the elder, but for the most part chronicle occurrences of little importance or interest.

One of the best stories in the book is told of two men who were digging a well. As they dug down they came upon foul air, and were told that fresh air would be pumped down to them from the surface. They knew naught of air-pumps, and thought that a great deal of unnecessary fuss was being made. "We'll take the bellows down wi' us," they said; and this they did, blowing, with a pair of ordinary bellows, the foul air into each other's throats at the bottom of the well, with results that were nearly fatal.

Among Bacon's intimates at Cambridge was W. K. Clifford, and both were interested in scientific and mechanical hobbies. It was in Clifford's rooms that Bacon first heard of the conflict between the Church and science, and on that introduction to the subject Bacon's after-life hangs, for it was on account of the differences between dogma and science that Bacon resigned his position as a clergyman.

During his life as a parson Bacon did not confine his labours to the church services, but instituted clubs and societies of all sorts for the wholesome employment of his parishioners, and in connexion with these he called into service his many hobbies—photography, lithography, tent-making, bee-culture, flower-shows, firework-making, and hand-bell ringing. He made the patterns from which the bells were cast, and then

turned and tuned them with his own hands ; and his team of bell-ringers was in request at all gatherings for miles round his parish.

Bacon's account of his first balloon ascent takes the reader up into the air with him, and in this respect it is in great contrast to the three chapters of autobiography at the beginning of the book.

In 1889 Bacon, feeling that he could not remain a clergyman, explained in a pamphlet why he could no longer occupy that position. He concludes :—

" Is it wise that our teachers of religion should try to recover a bad position by reckless statements on points of which as a body they are profoundly ignorant ? As matters stand, I see I am not properly one of you, and will not pretend to be. I will admit of no compromise, for I must be wholly loyal or withdraw."

Thenceforward Bacon's life was almost entirely devoted to scientific pursuits. He took part in an expedition sent by the British Astronomical Association to Norway, to view the eclipse of the sun in 1896, and a good description of the phenomenon is given. In the following year he was in charge of the Indian Eclipse Expedition to Buxar, where a total eclipse of the sun was studied in most favourable circumstances, and the "animatograph" (as the kinematograph was then called) was used for the first time to obtain scientific "living pictures."

The remainder of the volume is taken up with accounts of various balloon ascents, experiments in the transmission of sounds, &c. There is a dramatic description of an exciting ascent in which the party nearly lost their lives by drowning, but which ended in a broken arm for Miss Bacon, while the others got off more lightly. On another occasion the aeronauts descended involuntarily within the grounds of a lunatic asylum, and were, not unnaturally, taken by the gate-keeper for some of his charges.

One of the most remarkable facts revealed to us is that the sea, when viewed from a height of about 500 ft., is transparent to a depth of 60 ft.; but that if the balloon ascends to 1,000 ft. or so, the water, however shallow it may be, is quite opaque. There is also a description of the sending of a sound-signal, or series of signals, from Bristol to London in five minutes, by means of employing eleven intermediate stations for retransmission; but with these exceptions we are told hardly anything of the results of Bacon's investigations and experiments.

Liturgical Studies. By the Very Rev. Vernon Staley. (Longmans & Co.)—Provost Staley is well known as an expert liturgiologist, but this small volume is scarcely up to the mark of his previous publications. It consists, with one exception, of articles which have appeared during recent years in the columns of *The Guardian* and *The Church Times*. There is many a subject which can with advantage be briefly discussed in newspaper columns, but is scarcely worthy of reproduction in a permanent volume. One or two of the questions here debated, such as the minister's position during the reading of the three collects, seem almost too trivial to appear in book form. One of the most curious of the articles is entitled 'St. Enurchus: a Liturgical Problem.' This name is the only addition which was made to the Kalendar of the Book of Common Prayer at the revision in the year 1604. At that date, opposite September 7th, "Enurchus, Bish." was inserted. It has long been a puzzle amongst students of the Kalendar to account for this single change whereby an obscure Gallican saint was thrust amongst the long-established bede-roll of the saints of the

English Church. Mr. Frere has said that this insertion "is distinguished both by inaccuracy and want of judgment, since the saint intended was really named Evertius, and at best had no claim to be rescued from the oblivion of some Sarum Primer to be set in this position." Provost Staley believes that he has discovered the true reason for this strange addition to the Kalendar of 1604, and at all events his arguments are ingenious and of historical interest. He contends that the aim in view in attaching a saint's name to September 7th was merely to mark the day or date, rather than to honour the memory of the saint selected. The two later additions of St. Alban and the Venerable Bede, made in 1662, were obviously insertions to supply two serious omissions; but it is impossible to make a like statement with regard to St. Enurchus. In 1561 a commission was appointed to amend the Kalendar of 1559, with the result that nearly all the black-letter holy days found in our present Kalendar were added. After that revision, however, September 7th was left blank; but in a later edition of 1578 there is inserted opposite this date "Nati. of Elizabeth," whilst a foot-note reads : "Sept: 7. Our Soveraigne Lady Queene Elizabeth was borne as upon this day, at Greenwich, Anno 1532." That day was probably kept as a holiday throughout the Queen's reign, and it may be that on her death, and the accession of James I. in 1603, there was an unwillingness to treat September 7th as an ordinary working day. Provost Staley, therefore, suggests that the authorities, in order to keep alive the memory of Elizabeth, consulted the Kalendar of the *Preces Privateæ* of 1564, and found there ready to hand a former commemoration, namely, "Enurchi epi.," which they translated "Enurchus, Bish." transferring it to the Book of Common Prayer as revised on the accession of James I. We cannot say that we are entirely convinced of the accuracy of this surmise, but it certainly is so far the best guess that has been made why English Churchmen should be expected to bear in mind a particular and little-known Bishop of Orleans on this date. If Provost Staley's guess is right, it does some credit to the ingenuity of the Anglican advisers of James I., but says little for their piety.

Another chapter of some general interest in this book deals with the commemoration of King Charles the Martyr, which was removed from the Kalendar, in a more or less irregular manner, in 1859. The Provost's enthusiasm for the memory of the White King carries him to such extravagant lengths that he writes :—

" It is sufficient to say, in conclusion, that human speaking the very existence of the Church of England as an integral part of the Catholic Church is due to King Charles I."

Surely all genuine Churchmen hold that the existence of the Church of England does not depend on its maintenance by any crowned head as an establishment. If Charles I. can rightly claim the honour thrust upon him, there are still higher claims to a like position for Queen Elizabeth, and we might just as well ask for her name to be boldly inserted in the Kalendar for September 7th instead of the "obscure Enurchus."

The Writings of St. Francis of Assisi. By Constance, Countess de la Warr. (Burns & Oates.)—This is a pleasant translation of the writings of St. Francis, somewhat similar to that published last year by Father Paschal Robinson, but fuller and more simple in style. It is made from the Père d'Alençon's text, and contains his introduction. The volume comprises a large

number of interesting documents, such as the Rule of the Poor Clares, some fragments of Jacques de Vitry containing the earliest account of the Franciscans from outside, and others. We regret to see the Canticle of the Sun among the "doubtful" writings. A note might have been added to the letter to Dame Jacqueline stating that she was buried in San Francesco at Assisi, where her grave may still be seen. Readers of the author's translation of the 'Speculum' will be glad to have this book, which can be recommended as a faithful version, made from the Roman Catholic point of view.

The Charm of the English Village. By P. H. Ditchfield. Illustrated by S. R. Jones. (B. T. Batsford.)—The main fault which we have to find with Mr. Ditchfield's book is that it has apparently been written to the illustrations. This is a common plan, but radically wrong; for a writer can never get sufficient space and freedom in which to range: he is thereby tied down, tethered to his text, which lies in his pictures. We do not wish to undervalue Mr. Jones's work, which strikes us as adequate and interesting; but the constant attention which the author pays to it is distracting. The result is that the letterpress is disjointed and scrappy. The subjects dealt with cover village churches, manors, farms, rectories, inns, shops, mills, barns, dovecots, crosses, greens, gardens, sundials, almshouses, *et hoc genus omne*. Undoubtedly in these materials there is a resident charm, which yields up its fragrance to any lover of England. There is nothing in any other country comparable with the English village: with its limitation, its picturesqueness, and whole atmosphere, it remains unique. Other countries have other charms; but this is England's particular glory. And so this book has its place, despite the fact that it does not attempt a systematic survey of its subject. It treats of details over a wide range of subject and locality as well as could be expected in a book of no great size.

The Autobiography of a Super-Tramp. By W. H. Davies. With Preface by Bernard Shaw. (Fifield.)—The derivation of the neologism hybrid or mongrel-word "super-tramp," like that of the analogous "superman," is more complex than one would think. It is commonly supposed that the word "superman" proceeds from the wedging of a Latin prefix with an English noun. Mr. Davies's notable book invalidates that genealogy. The "super" in these two ridiculous words is a most corrupt particle—none other than the theatrical cant for "supernumerary." Those who have sought greatness in "superman," looking for some embodiment or reflex of Nietzsche's great idea, "beyond man," will now understand their disappointment. "Superman" is only a "super" on the world's stage, who stands about, walks on and off, is drilled and drummed; who grumbles in the wings upon occasion, but puts up with it all: precisely as the "super-tramp" is a gentleman who makes the old complaint that his minute independent income is the ruin of his life; a weak-kneed "immoralist" who soothes himself with moral anodynes, and thinks confession good for the soul; a beggar ashamed of begging, whom the robust "downrighters" employ cavalierly ("What we want you to do," said Australian Red to Mr. Davies, "is to carry a small bag, no more, and all the begging will be done by us"); a hawker who "had neither the courage to beg or sell"; a poet who, when the reviewers discovered him, and a member of Parliament pronounced his little book "the most individual utterance of our day and generation," felt himself un-

worthy of such praise, and is "thankful to any one who will show him his faults, and always open to advice." In fine, the "Super-tramp" is a modest man, of engaging candour, able to give a readable account of himself and the world he has lived in: in every respect the opposite of the "oversoul" or "beyond-man."

THE BATTLE OF EDINGTON.

St. John's College, Oxford.

As Mr. Greswell describes his remarks upon this subject in *The Athenæum* of April 18th as final, I venture to make another attempt to show the unsoundness of the methods employed by Somerset archaeologists "who have endeavoured to unravel this interesting campaign on the spot."

The site of Alfred's decisive victory over the Danes is given in the 'Anglo-Saxon Chronicle' as Ethandun, without any indication of the site beyond the fact that the head-quarters of the Danes before and after the battle were at Chippenham in Wilts. In my edition of Ascer I have identified Ethandun with Edington in Wilts, because the latter is the only place that can be proved to have borne the name of Ethandun. I have shown that it was written Ethendun as late as 1280-81, but it is more generally written Edendune, Edindone, which by a later phonetic change became Edington. This latter is also the form of the name of a Somerset village, which has accordingly been advanced as the site of the battle. But when we inquire into the history of the name it is put out of court. In the early forms the termination always appears as -ton, never as -don; and when we turn to Domesday we find it entered under the form Eduuinetune, which appears as Edwinetona in the copy of the original returns in the Exon Domesday.

The advocates of the Somerset site endeavour to surmount the difficulties presented by these early forms by tacitly assuming the identity, or by alleging that Edwinetona is a place otherwise unknown, that Edington has escaped mention in Domesday, and that it had a parallel form, which is purely hypothetical, ending in -don. Mr. Greswell now adds a third solution. He contends that Edwinetona is miswritten for Edington because the Abbot of Glastonbury, the lord of the latter place, had a Berkshire manor called Edwyneston. It is now called Idstone. To adopt this suggestion we must be prepared to believe that the jurors of the Hundred upon whose evidence the original returns of the Great Survey were based substituted for Edington the name of a Berkshire manor with which they had no connexion, or that the Exchequer clerks of the Conqueror made the like substitution. In the latter case we should have to assume that the copyist who wrote the Exon Domesday also agreed in making the same alteration in his copy of the returns. Mr. Greswell suggests that Eduuinetune is "a Domesday solecism, possibly attributable to the spelling of a Norman scribe," and he thinks that I lay too much stress upon this form. The fact that the Domesday Survey was written down by Norman scribes has been made by local antiquaries responsible for any variations of forms that their theories demand. If the system of spelling had been as erratic as they assume, its employment would have been misleading even to contemporaries. When studied scientifically in the light of the English and French phonology of the time, and when given the correct pronunciation and not that of modern English, it is found to be

fairly systematic. In this system Ethandune (dative) would regularly be represented by Edendone, and this is, in fact, the form assumed by the Wiltshire Edington. That the scribes could have written Ethandune as Eduuinetune is impossible except by a gross blunder. Mr. Greswell quotes against me the Domesday Sapeswich for the modern Shapwick, representing the "old Saxon Schapwike" (which is really a fourteenth-century spelling, impossible at any "Saxon" time). He is evidently unaware of the fact that from Domesday onwards to about the end of the thirteenth century scribes using the French orthography represented an initial English *sh* by *s* simply. He next attempts to substitute for the Domesday form that given by Adam of Domerham, who lived two centuries later. The form Edincton thus cited is of no value, for, as it occurs in a copy of the Domesday entry, it can only be due to modernization by the copyist. As a matter of fact, the form is taken not from Adam of Domerham, but from a fourteenth-century copy of a copy of the Domesday entries relating to Glastonbury, which is bound up in the same volume as Adam's work. It bears a title proving that it is copied from the Exchequer Domesday, and the local names are modernized.*

To support the identification of Ethandun with the Somerset Edington Bishop Clifford invented a plan of campaign for the Danes, and then claimed that the Somerset terrain alone suited this imaginary plan. As we have no description whatever of the features of the theatre of war, there can be no argument of any value founded upon geographical features. Now Mr. Greswell imports into the question the evidence of the St. Albans compilation known as 'John of Wallingford,' and he lays great stress upon the reference in this account to a hill that was seized by Alfred. This would equally suit the Wiltshire site, if the evidence were trustworthy. To show the preposterous nature of this account it is only necessary to refer to the fact that it states that Alfred sent to Normandy for the assistance of Rollo, who acceded to his request, and was present at the battle. This is some twenty years before the arrival of this pagan Dane in Normandy. The work is full of similar blunders. Mr. Greswell also quotes one of the twelfth-century lives of St. Neot, which are of as little value as Wallingford, one of them having, indeed, supplied the greater part of his untrue statements about Alfred. Mr. Greswell claims that the word "promontorium" in this life "exactly fits in with the Polden hills," and that it "does not suit the Wiltshire site." The evidence of the Ordnance map leads me to question this latter assertion.

But the most amazing part of the Somerset case is Bishop Clifford's transference to Combwich in that county of the battle at Arx Cynuit, which he by a wild stretch of imagination brought into connexion with his visionary plan of campaign. The contemporary evidence that this place was in Devon is conclusive (*Athenæum*, Sept. 15th, 1906, p. 303; Oct. 5th, 1907, p. 406). But because Ascer employs the usual Old-English Latin form for Devon, viz., *Domania*, Mr. Greswell contends that this term applies to Somerset, which was in the district of the Dumnonii before the English conquest. He recurs to this strange contention, although I have pointed out that the 'Chronicle' in 845 and 878 describes Athelney and the mouth of the Parrett (the district in which Edington and Combwich lie) as in the district of the Sumorsæte.

* Printed in the appendix to Hearne's edition of Domerham, p. 630.

He "fancies," despite the conclusive evidence of the 'Chronicle,' that the shires "were not immutably fixed" in Alfred's time.

By way of support Mr. Greswell states that the Danes who fell at Cynuit had been "comfortably encamped in Monmouth or the Forest of Dene" during the winter, because Ascer states that they had wintered "in Demetica regio." Even if this were true, it would be no argument against the Devonshire site. But the Demetica regio is, as is well known, Pembrokeshire and part of Carmarthenshire. Monmouth was never part of it. Mr. Greswell's (or rather Clifford's) identification of Cynuit with Combwich is impossible philologically and historically. Earthworks are not so rare that the existence of a "Castle" at the latter place compels us to identify it with Arx Cynuit in Devon. If he will turn to the 'Anglo-Saxon Chronicle,' he will see that I was not in error in describing the battle before the latter place as occurring in the winter. The battle of Ethandun was fought, according to the 'Chronicle,' in (or a day or two after) the seventh week of the following Easter, that is, after 11 May, 878. A reference to this work will also show him how baseless is his objection to the Wilts site that "it is curious that he [Alfred] should not have gone on a little further and dictated peace at Chippenham in Wiltshire, instead of Wedmore in Somerset." The 'Chronicle' states that after the defeat of the Danes at Ethandun the English pursued them to a fortress, and that they besieged them therein for a fortnight. The terms of peace were settled upon the surrender of this fortress. There is no record of peace being made at Wedmore.

I am unable to recognize any argument against the Devon and Somerset sites in the sacking of Somerton by Ubba in 878, even if that really happened. Mr. Greswell now gives Julius F. VI. as the reference to the Cottonian MS. previously cited vaguely. The reference is still vague, for this volume consists of hundreds of sixteenth-century papers. The only probable sources in the catalogue are No. 130, "Brevicula falsissimæ narratione de rebus Anglicis, ab Ina Rege ad Elizabetham Reginam; ex Sandero?" which does not inspire confidence, and No. 165, "Excerpta ex libro antiquo, qui inscribitur 'Chronica Anglie'." The latter is too indefinite to identify without examining the MS. As there is no contemporary record of the burning of Somerton, I am sceptical regarding it.

W. H. STEVENSON.

THE DOVES PRESS.

WITH its latest issue—Vol. I. of 'Men and Women'—the Doves Press sends out an attractive catalogue of its work, which is at the same time an *apologia pro vita sua*, and an authoritative statement of its aims. These are twofold. In the first place, it desires to attack the problem of typography presented by the ordinary book in prose, verse, or dialogue—to make it beautiful by its arrangement as a whole, with due regard to the emphasis laid on its parts by the splendour of its ornament—decorative rather than decorated. In the second place, Mr. Cobden-Sanderson, the moving spirit of the enterprise, aims at putting into a monumental form some of the great expressions of man's creative or destructive thought:—

"Such monumental production, expressive of

* This, apparently, rests upon the baseless derivation of this name from the Danes, against which I have already protested. Even if it were true, there would be no reason to connect it solely with the events of 878.

man's admiration, is a legitimate ambition, and a public duty. Great thoughts deserve and demand a great setting, whether in building, sculpture, ceremonial, or otherwise; and the great works of literature have again and again to be set forth in forms suitable to their magnitude."

It is not often that a craftsman finds courage to state boldly the secret of his motives; but, as our readers are aware, we agree that the character of the achievement in this case justifies them. The Doves Press books are informed by a noble harmony of construction well in keeping with the importance attached to their subject-matter by their printer, and he has so learnt to pierce "dead things with inbreath'd sense" that a typographical peculiarity becomes an editorial note.

Each man has, of course, a different list and order of masterpieces, and perhaps Mr. Cobden-Sanderson's are not all universal in their appeal; but 'Men and Women' lies close to the roots of the intellectual and artistic movement headed by Morris and Burne-Jones, and fully deserves its beautiful new dress. We need not insist on the typographical excellence of the volume, but we may note a special feature in the flourishes to the initials of each poem from the hand of one of our ablest calligraphists—Mr. Edward Johnston. If we ventured on a criticism, it would be to remark that the fife and drum in red on p. 39 are perhaps too loud for their surroundings. We note that 'The Plays of Shakspeare' are praised. Let us hope that this means only the best of them, and that the energies of the Press will not be locked up for the years the complete series would demand.

A HITHERTO UNKNOWN SOURCE OF MONTAIGNE AND BURTON.

Trinity College, Cambridge, June 10, 1908.

As some five-and-thirty years ago I made a complete index to the quotations in the 'Anatomy of Melancholy,' I am in a position to state with some confidence that Zwinger's 'Theatrum Vitæ Humanae' is never mentioned by Burton. His only reference to Zwinger is to his letter to Monavius on the dangers of the use of antimony as a medicine. The 'Theatrum' cannot, therefore, be regarded as a source of the 'Anatomy.'

W. ALDIS WRIGHT.

University College, Aberystwyth.

The fact should not be overlooked that Burton refers to Zwinger several times in his 'Anatomy of Melancholy.' In one instance (I. ii. ii. v.) his name is coupled with that of Ortelius, the author of the other well-known 'Theatrum' to which Mr. Jacobs refers. As regards the suggestion apparently made that Burton may have taken a hint for his Synopses from Zwinger, this is not very easy to prove or disprove, as Zwinger and Burton are not the only authors of their time who use such arrangements.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

SALE.

MESSRS. HODGSON included in their sale last week the libraries of Mr. H. H. Dobree, the late Dr. Rutherford, and others. The following are the more important items: Vanierii *Pedium Rusticum*, 1774, bound by Roger Payne in green morocco, 57l. Boccaccio, *Le Décaméron*, 5 vols., contemporary blue morocco, 51l. Le Sage, *Gil Blas*, large paper, 4 vols., Didot, 1795, 25l. A set of Biddle's bibliographical works, 13 vols., 21l. 7s. Parkinson's *Paradise*, 1629, 15l. Montaigne's Essays (slightly defective), 1603, 14l. Ackermann's *Microcosm of London*, 3 vols., 13l. The Roadster's Album, coloured plates by Newhouse, 46l. A set of the Alpine Journal, 23 vols., 20v. Journal of Hellenic Studies, 1880-1907, 16l.

An album of mezzotint portraits, including Edmund Burke after Romney, 91l.
The total amount of the two days was upwards of 1,370l.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Andrews (Rev. H. T.), *Acts of the Apostles*, 2/ net. With Introduction and Notes. In the Westminster New Testament.

Beveridge (Rev. W.), *Makers of the Scottish Church*, 2/. In Handbooks for Bible Classes and Private Students.

Collyer (R.), *Where the Light Dwelteth*, 3/6 net. Sermons, with a Memoir by Charles Hargrove.

Cunningham (W.), *The Cure of Souls*, 3/6. Lectures on Pastoral Theology delivered in the Divinity School, Cambridge, and other addresses.

Duff (A.), *Hints on Old Testament Theology*, 2/6 net.

Hunter (J. J.), *De Profundis Clamavi*, and other Sermons, 5/- net.

Moule (Rev. H.), *Light at Evening Time*, 6d. net; lambskin, 1/6 net. Edited with a Preface by Bishop Moule.

Rattion (J. J. L.), *Essays on the Apocalypse*, 3/6

Smith (J. G.), *The Christ of the Cross*, 3/6

Laws.

Davey (H.), *Poor-Law Settlement and Removal*, 9/-

Emmanuel (M. R.), *The Law relating to Dogs*, 3/6

Picken (C. H.), *The Practitioner's Probate Manual*, 6/- net.

Robertson (G. S.), *The Law and Practice of Civil Proceedings by and against the Crown and Departments of the Government*, 33/-

Stead (F. R.), *Title Deeds and Rudiments of Real-Property Law*, 5/- net.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Buttles (J. B.), *Queens of Egypt*, 10/- net. With a Preface by Prof. G. Maspero.

Fletcher (J. S.), *A Book about Yorkshire*, 7/6 net. With 16

coloured and 16 other illustrations.

Franco-British Exhibition: Catalogue of the Fine-Art Section, 6d. Part I. British Section; Part II. French Section.

Gray (H. St. George), *Report on the Excavations at Wick Barrow, Stogursey, Somerset*, 4/- net. With appendices by the Rev. H. H. Winwood and others.

Masterpieces of Raeburn, 6d. net. No. 15 of Gowans's Art Books.

Omond (G. W. T.), *Liège and the Ardennes*, 7/6 net. With 20 coloured illustrations by A. Forester.

Portraits of the Archbishops of Canterbury, 3/6 net. Edited by G. M. Bevan.

Smith (H. Clifford), *Jewellery*, 25/- net. In the Connoisseur's Library. Treats of jewellery from the Phenicians and Greeks to the present day, and is freely illustrated.

Wilamowitz-Moellendorff (U. von), *Greek Historical Writing*, and *Apollo*, 2/- net. Two lectures delivered before the University of Oxford, June 3 and 4, translated by Gilbert Murray.

Wright (H. Nelson), Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, including the Cabinet of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. III., 40/- net. Deals with the Mughal Emperors of India, and contains 22 plates. For notice of Vol. I. see *Athenæum*, June 8, 1907, p. 702.

Poetry and Drama.

Shakespeare: *Julius Caesar*, 2/6 net. With Introduction by W. H. Hudson. In the Elizabethan Shakespeare.

Woods (Litchfield), *The Dead Friendship*, and other Poems, 2/- net.

Musics.

Collection of Twenty-Four Songs by English Composers of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, from Lawes to Linley, 4/- Edited by G. E. P. Arkwright.

Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians, Vol. IV., 21/- net. Edited by J. A. Fuller Maitland. For former notice see *Athenæum*, July 20, 1889, p. 106.

Santley (Sir Charles), *Art of Singing and Vocal Declamation*, 3/6 net.

Political Economy.

Cadbury (E.), Matheson (M. C.), and Shann (G.), *Women's Work and Wages*, 6/- New Edition, with a new preface. For former notice see *Athenæum*, Sept. 1, 1906, p. 240.

History and Biography.

Bengal Past and Present, April. Journal of the Calcutta Historical Society.

Cooper (C. H.), *Annals of Cambridge*: Vol. V., 1850-6, 18/- net. Edited by J. W. Cooper. Contains additions and corrections to Vols. I.-IV., and index to the complete work.

Escott (T. H. S.), *Story of British Diplomacy, its Makers and Movements*, 16/-

Hutchinson (L.), *Colonel Hutchinson, Roundhead*, 1/- net. Edited by Helen K. Hayes in the Library of Memoirs.

James (W. H.), *The Campaign of 1815*, chiefly in Flanders, 16/- net.

Kirke (H.), *First English Conquest of Canada*, 3/6 net. Contains an account of the earliest settlements in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, with illustrations. New Edition.

Lists of Manor Court Rolls in Private Hands, Part II. No. II. of the Manorial Society's Monographs, with Introduction by N. J. Hone.

Lowell (A. Lawrence), *Government of England*, 2 vols., 17/- net. Divided into eight parts, dealing with the Central Government, the Party System, Local Government, &c.

Mathew (A. H.), *Francesca di Rimini in Legend and in History*, 1/6 net. Translated from the French of Yriarte.

Mosse Society Recollections, by an English Officer, 12/- net. With 54 illustrations.

Moses (B.) *South America on the Eve of Emancipation*, 6/- net.

Sichel (E.) *Later Years of Catherine de' Medici*, 15/- net. Illustrated by numerous portraits.

Williams (Capt. G. T.), *Historical Records of the Eleventh Hussars, Prince Albert's Own*, 1715-1908, 42/- net. With 42 illustrations, and 16 maps and plans.

Geography and Travel.

Amundsen (R.), *The North-West Passage*, 2 vols., 31/- net. The record of the voyage of the *Gjøa*, 1903-7, with a supplement by First Lieutenant Hansen, 139 illustrations, and 3 maps.

Cosgrave (E. MacDowell) and Strangways (I. R.), *Dictionary of Dublin*, 2/6 net. Illustrated by numerous photographs taken by the authors.

Great Eastern Railway Company's *Tourist-Guide to the Continent*, 6d. Edited by Percy Lindley, with illustrations and maps.

Johnson (T. Broadwood), *Tramps round the Mountains of the Moon and through the Back Gate of the Congo State*, 6/- Written in the hope that it may throw light on the problem of the future of Central Africa, and contains Introduction by T. F. Victor Buxton.

Whibley (C.), *American Sketches*, 6/-

Sports and Pastimes.

Cobbett (M.), *Sporting Notions of Present Days and Past*, 6/- By a well-known sporting journalist.

Record of Sports.

Shrub (A.), *Running and Cross-Country Running*, 2/6 net.

Philosophy.

Housman (A. E.), *The Apparatus Criticus of the Culex*, 1/6 net. Vol. VI. Part I. of the *Transactions of the Cambridge Philosophical Society*.

Hull (Eleanor), *A Text-Book of Irish Literature*, Part II., 3/- net.

School-Books.

Clarke (W. E.), *Elementary Rural Science and Gardening*, 2/6 net. In the Normal Tutorial Series.

Science.

Ball (Sir R. S.), *Natural Sources of Power*, 6/- net. Two departments of Engineering and their applications to industry form the subjects of the book, which is part of the Westminster Series.

Barton (E. H.), *A Textbook on Sound*, 10/- net. Has 112 figures in the text.

Barton (F. Townsend), *The Practice of Equine Medicine*, 15/- net.

Country Gentlemen's Estate Book, 1908.

The Year-Book of the Country Gentlemen's Association, edited by William Broomhall.

Franco-British Exhibition: Group II, Science Section, Catalogue, 6d.

Gillette (H. P.) and Hill (C. S.), *Concrete Construction*, Methods and Cost, 2/- net.

Green (A. G.), *A Systematic Survey of the Organic Colouring Matters*, 21/- net. Founded on the German of Drs. G. Schultz and P. Julius.

Horsfield (H. Knight), *English Bird Life*, 7/6 net. Illustrated.

Kershaw (J. B. C.), *Electro-Metallurgy*, 6/- net. With 61 illustrations. In the Westminster Series.

Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society, May, 2/6

Parsons (J. H.), *The Pathology of the Eye*: Vol. IV., General Pathology, Part II., 15/- net.

Report of the Astronomer Royal to the Board of Visitors of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

Report of the Proceedings of the National Conference on Infantile Mortality, held in the Caxton Hall, Westminster, on the 23rd, 24th, and 25th March, 1908, 1/6 net.

Scholes (T. E. S.), *Glimpses of the Ages*: or, the "Superior" and "Inferior" Races, so-called, discussed in the Light of Science and History, Vol. II., 12/- net.

Stewart (B.), *Handbook on Railway Surveying*, 2/6 net. For students and junior engineers.

Tutti (J. W.), *British Butterflies*, Vol. II., 21/- net.

Whitelegge (B. A.) and Newman (G.), *Hygiene and Public Health*, 7/6. With illustrations. New Edition.

Fiction.

Askew (A. and C.), *The Orchard Close*, 6/- This love-tale is divided between India and the English Orchard Close.

Bennett (A.), *Buried Alive*, 6/- Has to do with an artist who passes himself off as his dead valet.

Bowker (A.), *Armadin: or, A Tale of Old Winchester*, 2/- net. Concerned with the war between Stephen and the Empress Matilda in the twelfth century.

Crawford (O.), *Mystery of Myrtle Cottage*, 6/-

Hume (Fergus), *The Crowned Skull*, 6/- An intricate tale of the tracking down of a murderer.

Mallock (W. H.), *New Republic*, 2/- net. New "Large Type, Fine Paper" Edition.

Maudie (W.), *Between the Rivers*, 6/-

Moore (H. C.), *A Devonshire Lass*, 3/6

Norris (W. E.), *Pauline*, 6/- Concerned with the effacement of self by the heroines on behalf of a callow youth for whom she has conceived an affection.

Red Magazine, June, No. I., 4/- net.

Sergeant (Adeline), *The Passion of Paul Marillier*. Deals with a plot to secure succession to an estate.

Stevenson (R. L.), *Prince Otto*, 2/- net. New "Large-Type, Fine-Paper" Edition. For former notice see *Athenæum*, Nov. 21, 1885, p. 663.

Stoker (Bram), *Lady Athlyne*, 6/-

Vance (L. J.), *The Black Bag*, 6/-

General Literature.

Ashcroft (H. J.), *Shavings from a Shipyard*, 3/6

Brazilian Year-Book, 1908, 42/- net.

Country Life, Summer Number, 1/-

Encampments Made Easy, 1/- net. Illustrated. In Gale & Polden's Military Series.

Gowans's International Library: No. IX., Aristophane's Birds, translated by B. H. Kennedy; No. XIV.

Theodor Storm's *Eekenhof*, translated by James Millar; No. XVII., Storm's A Chapter in the History of Grieghus also translated by J. Millar; No. XVIII., Corneille's *Le Cid*, introduction et Notes de Auguste Dorchain; No. XIX., Hoffmann's Mademoiselle de Scudery, translated by Mary Dickens; No. XX., Maeterlinck's Interior, translated by William Archer, 6/- net each.

Haking (Col. R. C. B.), *Staff Rides and Regimental Tours*, 8/- net.

Kennedy (Bart.), *A Tramp's Philosophy*, 6/- The author sums up the views of life deduced from his wanderings in many countries and under many conditions.

Washburne (M. F.), *Mother's Year-Book*, 5/- net. A practical application of the results of scientific child-study to the problems of the first year of childhood. Wodehouse (P. G.) and Westbrook (H.), *The 'Globe' By the Way Book*, 1/- Illustrated by W. K. Haselden.

Pamphlets.

Soldier's Wind Chart for Rifle Shooting, 2d.

F O R E I G N.*Fine Art and Archaeology.*

Völl (K.), *Führer durch die Alte Pinakothek*, 3m. 50. With 16 illustrations.

Poetry and the Drama.

Licciardello (F. C.), *Il Crepuscolo: Saggio di Poesie vespertine*, 1l. 50. Continuation of a volume published in 1905.

Philosophy.

Swedenborg (E.), *De Rebus Naturalibus*; Vol. II. *Cosmologica*. With an Introduction in English by Svante Arrhenius, and edited by A. H. Stroh. Part of the fine edition brought out by the Swedish Academy of Sciences.

History and Biography.

Murat (Prince), *Lettres et Documents pour servir à l'Histoire de Joachim Murat, 1767-1815*: Vol. I. *Lettres de Jeunesse; Campagnes d'Italie et d'Egypte; Corps et Armée d'Observation du Midi*, 7fr. 50. With Introduction by Paul Le Brethon.

Geography and Travel.

Tardieu (A.), *Notes sur les États-Unis*, 3fr. 50. Second Edition. In three parts, dealing respectively with La Société, La Politique, and La Diplomatie.

Political Economy.

Karo (H.), *Naturliche Grenzen des Freihandels! eine polemische Abhandlung über den Export von Produktionsmitteln*, 0m. 80.

Science.

Boletín del Cuerpo de Ingenieros de Minas del Perú: 56, *El Problema de la Irrigación del Valle de Ica*, by C. W. Sutton; 57, *Una Inspección de los Yacimientos de Estadio de Bolivia*, by E. A. L. de Romafra.

** All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.

Literary Gossip.

THE next issue of the "Cambridge English Classics" will be the second volume of the complete works of Samuel Butler, and will contain the whole of the hitherto unprinted "Characters," transcribed from the British Museum MSS., besides miscellaneous observations and reflections on religion, princes and governments, books and authors, &c., from Butler's notebooks, also hitherto unprinted.

SIR ISAAC PITMAN & SONS announce the immediate publication of "The Church in Modern England," by the Rev. F. C. Kempson, the author of "The Future Life and Modern Difficulties." It is "a study of the place in Christendom, and the distinctive mission to the world, of the Anglican Communion." The start of the period called "modern" by the author is 1833, the year in which Keble preached the famous Assize Sermon.

ENCOURAGED by the marked success of "The Century Bible," Messrs. Jack announce a series of companion handbooks, to be entitled "The Century Bible Handbooks," which will endeavour to gather the results of research and scholarship that throw light on the Bible and its contents. The first four volumes are "The Early Church," by Dr. Horton; "The Apocryphal Books," by Prof. Andrews; "Life and Teaching of Jesus Christ," by the Rev. W. B. Selbie; and "Man, Sin, and Salvation," by the Rev. R. S. Franks.

MESSRS. DOUBLEDAY & CO. have in the press "A History of the 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers," by Major W. T. Wilcox, with coloured plates, portraits, and maps; and

"Old-Time Paris," a plain guide to its chief survivals, by Dr. George F. Edwards, a series of six itineraries. If the second book is well done, it will fill an obvious gap in literary topography.

WE record with much regret the death at Ashford, on Sunday last, of the Rev. Joseph Woodfall Ebsworth. Mr. Ebsworth had reached an advanced age, and was living in retirement at Ashford, having given up the Vicarage of Molash in 1894. He was one of the greatest authorities on the ballad literature of this country, on which he worked unceasingly for many years, without fee or reward. There is much of his erudition in *Notes and Queries*. His own fine library of such literature was sold a short while since. His long list of publications ranges from "Karl's Legacy" (1868) to "Final Ballads" (1902), and includes "Westminster Drolleries of 1671 and 1672," "Bagford Ballads" and "Bagford Poems," "Three Centuries of Molash Annals: Burial Registers," "Roxburgh Ballads: Anti-papal Group," and "One Hundred True Love Ballads" from the same source, two series of "Naval Ballads," "Sempill Ballads," "Robin Hood Ballads," and other collections.

MESSRS. DENT announce the early publication of a book which should prove of interest at the present time, "A Century of Education: being the Centenary History of the British and Foreign School Society." It has been written by Mr. Henry Bryan Binns, and contains supplementary chapters on educational matters by Dr. Macnamara, M.P., Prof. Foster Watson, Mr. Sidney Webb, and Mr. Graham Wallas.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:

"Many of the older readers of *The Athenæum* will have noted with keen regret the death on June 3rd of Mrs. Trübner. Advancing years, frail health, and, alas! blindness (an affliction most patiently borne) had long removed her from the brilliant literary society of which she was for many years so gracious and kind a hostess. But none who had once experienced the charm of her considerate and delightful hospitality are ever likely to forget her. Until overborne by many sorrows, there was a serene radiance about her sweet countenance and beautiful blue eyes that seemed to bring sunshine with her wherever she appeared.

"Daughter of the distinguished Flemish man of letters (and diplomatist *malgré lui*) Octave Delepierre by his first wife Emilia Napier (elder sister of the late Lord Napier of Magdala), Cornélie Delepierre was born in or about 1828, and so named after her uncle (whose second name commemorated the part taken by his father in the siege and capture of Fort Cornelis, Java). She lost her mother (a woman of rare and noble qualities) whilst still a girl, and thus early became her father's right hand.

"Early in the sixties of last century she married Nicholas Trübner, the disinterested publisher of much unrewarding learning. The marriage was an entirely happy one. Mr. Trübner died in 1884, and the sudden death last January of their only child seemed to sever the last link which bound her mother to life. She was laid to rest in Hampton Churchyard on June 5th."

On the 3rd inst. died, aged eighty-one, in Clapham Road, Mr. John Salkeld, the well-known and much-respected second-hand bookseller, formerly of Orange Street, Red Lion Square. He had been connected with the trade for nearly seventy years.

In the United States, after a long course of legal actions culminating in the Supreme Court, the publishers who wished to retain the fixed price of their books for at least a year have lost their case against the "department stores" which sold them by retail to the public below the published price. It has now been laid down that the publishers of copyright books cannot fix the prices at which they are sold again by purchasers to the public. Other actions are pending, and it cannot, as *The Times* of Wednesday week last points out, "be inferred that the law of this country would lead to similar decisions in similar cases."

MESSRS. WELLS GARDNER write:

"We are preparing a revised and enlarged biography of Mrs. Sherwood, the author of 'The Fairchild Family,' incorporating many hitherto unpublished documents and recollections. We should be very glad to hear of letters or other material bearing upon Mrs. Sherwood's life, and shall be greatly obliged if any of your readers will communicate with us on the subject."

THE death was reported from Viroflay (Seine-et-Oise) on Wednesday last of Marie Louis Gaston Boissier, Perpetual Secretary of the French Academy, and a brilliant writer on the classics. Born in 1823, Boissier became a professor at Angoulême in 1846, and held similar posts for many years, retiring only in 1906. He was an admirable lecturer and writer, and his genial and eloquent talk will be much missed in Parisian literary circles. His "Cicéron et ses Amis," which had reached a ninth edition by 1892, is a great piece of historic and scholarly imagination. His "Promenades archéologiques"—one series of which dealt with Rome and Pompeii, and another with Horace and Virgil—were both successful. "La Fin du Paganisme" and "La Religion romaine d'Auguste aux Antonins" were other of his notable books. Boissier was not above criticism in matters of detail, but all his writings are distinguished by their vividness and charm. Some of them have been translated into English, which has, unfortunately, very few interpreters of classical studies of Boissier's quality.

WE regret also to notice the death of Prof. V. M. Fausbóll of Copenhagen on the 3rd inst., at the age of eighty-seven. He was well known for his lifelong researches and studies in the Pali language and Buddhist literature generally, his great work on the Játaka having appeared in 1855.

THE only Parliamentary Paper likely to be of interest to our readers this week is Scotch Education, Report of the Committee of Council (24d.).

NEXT week we shall pay special attention to books concerning the country-side and open-air life.

SCIENCE

BOOKS ON BIRDS.

Adventures in Bird-land. By Oliver G. Pike. (Religious Tract Society.)—*Arma virumque cano*: "the man and his camera I sing" is Mr. Pike's not uncongenial theme in his latest book. The scene, however, lies in bird-land, and it is well that the birds, though relegated to the middle distance, are more prominent than the actual foreground. The perfections of the author's camera, binoculars, and the rest of his gear have been amply—to say the least of it—set forth on previous occasions, and our attention directed to the results thereby obtainable. No one who knows anything of the difficulties that beset a bird-photographer will fail to understand Mr. Pike's pride in the very considerable success that he has achieved; but this does not excuse the patronizing tone that he often adopts towards others who follow his own hobby. He could hardly show himself more aggressive to his *bête noire* the collector, and would be well advised to omit from his pages cheap remarks of this sort:—

"I have often been amused by the remarks of lecturers on bird-life, who, by the way, commenced nature photography many years after I had helped to give an impetus to this fascinating work. [Mr. Pike was not himself the first in the field.] They usually commence their discourse with a long statement as to the best way to photograph a sparrow, or give a lengthy discourse as to the most successful method of overcoming the shyness of a lapwing. These gentlemen usually laud their own methods, and run down the methods of others who have six times their experience."

It will hardly be believed that on the next page Mr. Pike enters into a detailed description of his own method of circumventing a lapwing. He goes on to ridicule the suggestion, made by "rivals who are no doubt jealous of my work," that his photographs are "fakes." If, however, he would claim any real scientific value for these photographs, on his own showing some of his processes are open to serious criticism. Throwing to the winds the principle that for this class of work no local treatment of the negative is permissible, he argues that there is a vast difference between a photograph and a picture, and proceeds to indicate how he utilizes the combination printing admirably exploited by Mr. Horsley Hinton in landscape photography. To take out the original surroundings, and substitute others which are more promising, will perhaps improve the picture, if it is skilfully done; but where the *suppressio veri* might be condoned, the *suggestio falsi* must be regarded as a dangerous innovation. There is a striking frontispiece to this book showing a kite spreading its wings and tail preparatory to flying; at the end we gather that this and some illustrations of eagles have been taken from captive birds. But, writes Mr. Pike,

"I think my readers will agree with me that illustrations of such magnificent specimens of birds as these eagles and kites are equally as useful as a picture of a wild bird, for the rocks on which the birds are sitting and the surroundings are their actual homes." (The italics are ours.)

Even so, our author is curiously contradictory, for after explaining that he has refrained from availing himself of opportunities to photograph eagles in a wild state for fear of making the birds desert their eggs, he declares, almost in the same breath, that he hopes to obtain such photographs shortly. Why, it may be asked, should he take the risk at all, if he considers an illustra-

tion of a captive bird "equally as useful"? The question, too, arises, when once this practice is realized, how far other photographs in the book, such as that of the Tengmalm's owl, can be properly described as "taken direct from nature."

A certain proportion of the illustrations have already been published more than once, and it is certainly time that the attenuated whitethroat at p. 54 received decent burial. To much of Mr. Pike's new output we can give unstinted praise, and with the exception of the criticisms we have made above there is little to find fault with. Especially good are the photographs of the water-rail, the lesser black-backed gull turning in its flight, the kestrel "sunning" its tail, a snipe squatting in the snow, and the carrion crow and skylark engaged respectively in their different vocal performances. The Bass Rock series of pictures are also of great interest, though we do not care about a sky unnaturally blackened to show up the white outlines of the birds. There are some surprising examples of what can now be accomplished by rapid "telephoto" work. The kinematograph is the latest appliance employed by up-to-date bird-photographers; the author tells us that he has adopted it with success, and the results should prove a distinct asset to the lecturer. The most interesting bird discussed by Mr. Pike in this book is the sadly decreasing chough, which looms large in two of his composite pictures. It is curious that he found it one of the most restless birds he has ever photographed, for Mr. O. V. Aplin was struck by its "leisurely" movements, and has contrasted it with the jackdaw in this respect.

In the letterpress there is not much information; there is a great deal of superfluous description and talk of scenes that will ever be photographed on the memory, but these mental negatives are often unsatisfactory to print from. The chapter on 'Nightingale Corner' is devoid of all incident, and can hardly come under the category of "adventures." Again, it ought to be possible to make a passing allusion to a skylark without dragging in Shelley's hackneyed lines, or to a goldcrest without telling at full length the legend of how he earned his kingly title. In the latter case Mr. Pike suspects that many of his readers have heard it, but thinks "it will bear repeating." Probably, however, it is not for this reason that on p. 180 he gives again a story about the tameness of these little birds which he has already told on p. 22.

In one chapter reference is made to interesting instances of a nightjar making a distinct (but very slight) nest, and of a willow-wren's nest unlined by any feathers, and Mr. Pike tells us we must go to nature for our facts, and beware of statements made in generations past; but in both these cases he must be aware that the exception is merely proving the rule. He goes on to challenge the statement "that the skylark never sings from a perch." We hardly know where he found such a statement, and suspect him of tilting at windmills. Another chapter is devoted to a "tragedy of the hills," in which, in the nature of things, Mr. Pike has drawn upon his imagination; a stray lamb is done to death by an evil carrion crow, and a buzzard and a raven come to share the spoils. It would certainly be interesting if Mr. Pike could supply facts to substantiate his statement that the raven "would not have touched the lamb while life remained in it." If such is the evidence of one shepherd of experience, it should be noted for what it is worth, for the worst crime laid to the charge of the raven is that of dispatching defenceless lambs. We wonder

why the lamb in this story "bleats" in italics.

The marginal pen-sketches by Mr. Rich mond Paton help to give the volume a dainty appearance, and are for the most part pleasing; they do not, however, illustrate the text to any great extent, and almost all of them appear more than once.

Birds of Great Britain and Ireland. By Arthur G. Butler. Illustrated by H. Grönvold and F. W. Frohawk. Vol. I. (Caxton Publishing Company.)—The value of this work is considerably discounted by the fact that the whole of the letterpress appeared in another guise some ten years ago, when the order Passeres formed Mr. Butler's contribution to 'British Birds, their Nests and Eggs.' Of this circumstance we can find no mention whatever in a preface or elsewhere, but it is significant that the title-page of neither work advertises the year of its publication. In the present instance there has been little or no attempt to bring the contents up to date. The water-pipit is a case in point, of which we read:—

"Only four examples of this species, all from Sussex, [sic] been recognized: I therefore do not consider (at present) it has much claim to be regarded as British: at best it is but a chance and very rare straggler to our shores."

In identically the same language—the misprint excepted—this species was dismissed ten years ago, but its present status as an irregular winter visitant certainly deserved further recognition. Similarly many recent occurrences of rare warblers have been duly recorded, but—with one somewhat dubious exception—are entirely ignored in this volume. The want of revision, indeed, has led to several curious discrepancies. Thus, on the subject of the dipper, the remark is made:—

"It is extremely fortunate that Mr. Frohawk should have been able to sketch this bird from life in one of its wild haunts before the commencement of the present work; it being one of the few British species which he had previously not had an opportunity of studying when at liberty."

Now any one who was unacquainted with the original "present work" might excusably feel mystified when he observed that Mr. Grönvold, and not Mr. Frohawk, is responsible for all the excellent coloured plates of birds before him.

Mr. Frohawk's genius is seen to advantage in the coloured plates of eggs, always a particularly difficult subject. Here again there is nothing new, except the addition of a tinted and shaded background instead of the dead white of the original. It is distinctly unfortunate that the mistake has been repeated whereby the stonechat's eggs are assigned to the whinchat, and vice versa. In every case, we believe, the eggs figured are from actual specimens; but the preponderance of abnormal types would shake the confidence of the novice in his identification of ordinary examples. Plate IV might have been kept for the second volume, since all the eggs depicted therein belong to birds which have not yet been described.

The main interest of this work undoubtedly lies in the only new feature introduced—Mr. Grönvold's coloured plates of the birds themselves; for hitherto nothing which is really adequate has been produced in that direction except at virtually prohibitive prices. The pictures before us, judged by the standard of their practical utility and educative value, will go far to meet that want. There has been no attempt to improve Nature's own colour-scheme, which in many of the most difficult subjects has been faithfully reproduced; and the result both makes for artistic beauty and proves the futility of an idealized ren-

dering. The effect is sometimes spoilt by the prominence of conventional surroundings, and wherever a nest is depicted it is crude in the extreme.

Within certain limits every artist seeks to show his subject to the best possible advantage, but directly the pose adopted is unnatural he is untrue to his art. Thus a goldcrest or a coal tit, for all its restlessness, will sooner or later give you a view of the crown of its head or the nape of its neck, and it is therefore perfectly legitimate for the portrait painter to seize upon this moment and perpetuate it; but it is another matter to insist that such a bird as the wheatear or the redstart shall obligingly depress the points of its wings simply to display the rump or upper tail coverts, which in reality should become conspicuous only when the bird is in flight. Yet this is what Mr. Grönvold and many another bird artist have conspired to do, until they have stereotyped the attitude, and the eye has almost been trained to regard it as correct. The erect posture of the yellow wagtail is not specially characteristic; the female ring-ouzel should show a more defined collar; the cock and hen blackbirds are distinctly poor; the head of the hen stonechat is unsatisfactory. For the majority of the fifty-six plates we have, however, nothing but praise. The colouring, for instance, of the redstarts, wheatears, stonechat, fieldfare, and many others is admirable; and the nice distinctions among closely allied species of the warblers and pipits are brought out to perfection.

Mr. Butler writes first and foremost as an aviculturist, and a considerable part of the letterpress deals with the habits of birds in captivity—not necessarily the same thing as their habits at large. In one passage he regrets "the melancholy fact that almost every rare bird which accidentally wanders to our shores is doomed to be shot, for the mere satisfaction of labelling it as British," and in the same breath urges any reader who is fortunate enough to come across such finds to, "if possible, capture and study them living." We are tempted to join issue with Mr. Butler on one or two points—his somewhat didactic style tends to be provocative—but for the reasons given above we have confined our criticisms almost entirely to the illustrations. The volume has the advantage of a handsome and serviceable binding.

THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH.

As mentioned last week, the annual visitation of the Royal Observatory was held this year on the 3rd inst., instead of, as usual, the first Saturday in June. The Astronomer Royal's Report relates to the state of the observatory on May 10th, and the changes effected and work accomplished since the 11th of that month last year. The only alteration in the buildings has been the construction of a new storehouse. As an outside speciality, it is mentioned that a collection of historical and modern astronomical and meteorological instruments, models, chronometers, and photographs, representative of the work of the establishment, has been prepared for the Franco-British Exhibition, and is ready for delivery as soon as arrangements have been made for its reception.

The meridian instruments have been employed in producing their full tale of work for the year, the principal subjects of observation having been the sun, the moon, the large planets, fundamental stars, and

stars of the ninth magnitude and brighter, situated between 24° and 32° north declination, serving as reference stars for the Oxford Astrographic Zones. All the observations obtained with the transit-circle are completely reduced, and the printing of the Second Nine-Year Catalogue of Stars (which includes those observed from 1897 to 1905, reduced to the epoch 1900) is being rapidly proceeded with. It will be divided into two sections: Part I., Fundamental and Zodiacal Stars; Part II., Astrographic Reference Stars. The altazimuth has been used regularly for extra-meridian observations of the moon during the first and last quarters of each lunation; and has also been used as a reversible transit-circle in the meridian in four positions during the year, the positions being changed regularly every two months. The fundamental point on the lunar surface, Mösting A, has been observed when practicable, both with the transit-circle and altazimuth. With the reflex zenith-tube, the enlarged scheme of observation mentioned in the last Report has been continued; 85 stars have been observed (doubly when possible), and the three bright ones β and γ Draconis and α Cygni, regularly. The discussion of the observations, on account of the distribution of the stars with regard to the zenith, is not an easy matter; but as the Astronomer Royal naively remarks, the difficulties are probably not insurmountable.

Occasional phenomena have been observed with the equatorials as usual.

The 28-inch refractor, under the charge of Mr. Lewis, has been principally devoted to the observation of selected double stars, primarily the pairs discovered by Mr. G. W. Hough; but a large number of measures of the diameters (polar and equatorial) of the planet Jupiter have also been obtained. The 30-inch mirror of the Thompson equatorial (which is now in the charge of Mr. Davidson) was resilvered in November, and some improvement effected in the method of fixing the mirror. With the 26-inch refractor photographs of Neptune and its satellite, and of Jupiter and Saturn and their distant satellites, have been secured. Many photographs of Jupiter and its smaller satellites, of Saturn and its distant (ninth) satellite, of small planets and comets, were taken with the 30-inch reflector; and in the course of this work a new, faint, and very distant (eighth) satellite of Jupiter was discovered by Mr. Melotte. It was first noticed on a photograph taken on February 28th, and its existence confirmed by examination of one taken on the preceding night. The great work with the astrographic equatorial, under the superintendence of Mr. Hollis, is nearly completed, and the Greenwich portion of the great survey will appear before all others, the Oxford being not far behind it. Vol. ii., containing 98,738 stars, has just been published, and what is left is strictly supplementary.

The total number of photographic prints taken during the year embraced in this Report amounts to about 11,650, reproducing on double scale 196 plates. The drawing from photographs of the solar eclipse of 1905 with the astrographic 13-inch refractor, referred to in last Report, has been completed by Mr. Wesley, who is now revising, in regard to minor details, the whole series of drawings of the eclipses of 1898, 1900, 1901, and 1905, by comparison with the original negatives.

The heliographic observations have, as in previous years, been under the charge of Mr. Maunder. Photographs of the sun were taken on 212 days, the Thompson

photoheliograph being in regular use for this work throughout the year, except for a few days in November, when the equatorial was being repainted. The Greenwich record has been made complete by photographs taken at two Indian observatories (Dehra Dūn and Kodai Kānāl) and at Mauritius. The solar activity, as shown in the numbers and areas of spots, has undergone some remarkable fluctuations, 1907 as a whole having been more prolific than 1906, though not attaining the average activity of 1905. May, 1907, was a very quiet month, and, but for the appearance of one very fine group, June would have been almost a blank. With July a period of recovery commenced; the sun's activity increased steadily until the end of September, and suffered little abatement during the last three months of 1907. A decline occurred at the opening of the present year, but a revival set in with the first days of April, followed by a decline in May. The volume of photoheliographic results for the twelve years 1874 to 1885 has recently been published.

The magnetic and meteorological department continues to be under the charge of Mr. Bryant. The principal results for the magnetic elements for 1907 are: mean declination, $15^{\circ} 59' 8''$ west; mean horizontal force, 4'0195 in British units, and 1'8533 in metric units; mean dip (with 3-inch needles), $66^{\circ} 56' 4''$. These results depend on observations in the Magnetic Pavilion, and are free from any disturbing effect of iron in the Observatory buildings. In 1907 there was one day of great magnetic disturbance, besides 16 of lesser disturbance.

The meteorological instruments are all in good order, and a new rain-gauge was brought into use in the Magnetic Pavilion on January 1st, in accordance with a request from Dr. H. R. Mill, Director of the British Rainfall Organization. The mean temperature for 1907 was $49^{\circ} 4'$, or $0^{\circ} 2'$ below the average for the 65 years 1841-1905. During the twelve months ending April 30th, 1908, the highest temperature in the shade (recorded on the open stand in the Magnetic Pavilion enclosure) was $82^{\circ} 7'$, on September 25th. The lowest was $17^{\circ} 9'$, a reading reached on the nights of January 6th and 12th. During the winter there were 47 days on which the temperature fell below $32^{\circ} 0'$, being 9 less than the average number. The mean daily horizontal movement of the air in the year ending April 30th was 291 miles, which is 9 above the average of the preceding 40 years. The greatest recorded movement was 771 miles, on December 14th, and the least 52 miles, on September 12th. The greatest recorded pressure of the wind was 22.7 lb. on the square foot, on December 14th, and the greatest hourly velocity 46 miles, on the same day. The number of hours of bright sunshine recorded during the twelve months ending on April 30th, by the Campbell-Stokes instrument, was 1,386 out of the 4,472 during which the sun was above the horizon, so that the mean proportion of sunshine was 0'310, constant sunshine being represented by 1. The rainfall for the year ending April 30th was 23'14 inches, being 0'98 inch less than the average of the 65 years 1841-1905. The number of rainy days was 167.

The printing of the volume of Greenwich Observations for 1906 is on the point of completion. It will not include the photoheliographic results for that year, which are reserved for the 1907 volume. The Greenwich time-ball was not raised on one day (December 14th) on account of the great violence of the wind. An accident occurred on June 6th, when it fell two minutes early

(the clipping apparatus failing to hold it); but it was raised again and dropped correctly. On December 3rd it was accidentally dropped half a minute before the time, and was dropped again at 2 o'clock.

Of works extraneous to the Observatory performed by members of the staff, the most important has been the calculation of the perturbations of Halley's comet by Messrs. Cowell and Crommelin. These have been already referred to in *The Athenæum*, the conclusion being that the comet will probably return to perihelion on April 8th, 1910 (about a month earlier than was predicted by Pontécoulant), and will possibly come into the view of large telescopes next autumn or winter.

There has been no change of importance in the staff since the last Report. Messrs. Cowell and Eddington are the Chief Assistants, with general superintendence and power to represent the Astronomer Royal in his absence. The concluding remark about the troublesome question of the electric generating station and its disturbance was quoted last week.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTION.

Royal Institution of Great Britain,
Albemarle Street, 1 June, 1908.

THE statement of the writer of your Research Notes in your issue of Saturday last, that Prof. Kapteyn in his lecture at the Royal Institution on the 22nd ult. "did not, after all, reach the twin-stream theory of the stars," is entirely misleading. Prof. Kapteyn's subject was "Recent Researches in the Structure of the Universe," and, as you will see from the printed copy of his lecture which I enclose, he dealt in a highly suggestive manner with several aspects of that subject, showing how methods are not wanting which, given the necessary observational data, may lead us in a moderate time to a true insight into the real distribution of stars in space. Prof. Kapteyn never proposed to discuss in this lecture the twin-stream theory of stars, which he propounded in the paper which he read at the British Association meeting two years ago, and cannot, therefore, be said to have failed to reach it.

Your correspondent is not less at fault in his other statements relating to the Royal Institution than in that referring to Prof. Kapteyn's lecture. "The lectures there," he says, "since Christmas—with the exception of one by Sir Oliver Lodge, who can always obtain, and hold, an audience—have shown a marked falling off in the attendance." As a matter of fact, the average attendance at lectures, both before and after Easter, has been considerably larger this year than it was in 1907; and while Sir Oliver Lodge is always deservedly popular, another lecturer has succeeded in attracting a larger audience than he did this session.

It is true that the average attendance at the lectures at the Royal Institution is about one-fifth less than it was forty years ago; but that is owing, not to any deterioration in their quality, but to the tenfold multiplication of scientific societies and to altered social arrangements. The cult of the week-end no doubt tends to reduce the attendance at the Friday evening discourses, as does also the new arrangement as to the sittings of Parliament.

Your correspondent's suggestion that the members of the Royal Institution "must sigh for a Faraday, a Tyndall, or a Proctor" is, I am sure, far from representing their state of feelings. They reverence the great men of the past, but they are satisfied that with Professors like Rayleigh, Dewar, and

J. J. Thomson, the scientific succession is well maintained.

JAMES Crichton-Browne,
Treasurer Royal Institution.

** I think Sir James Crichton-Browne has misunderstood my remarks in Research Notes of May 30th. In those of April 25th I drew attention to Prof. Kapteyn's then forthcoming lecture, and predicted that he would deal in it with his twin-stream theory, of which I gave a summary. This seemed to me indicated by the title of his lecture; but although he appeared to me, as to other listeners, to be more than once on the point of alluding to it, he concluded without doing so. The natural deduction was that the limitation of the time at his disposal, to which he referred once or twice, had compelled him to omit all reference to this very important contribution to "Recent Researches in the Structure of the Universe."

In the rest of his letter Sir James Crichton-Browne's plea seems to me what the lawyers of last century would have called one of "confession and avoidance." He does not give exact figures, in the absence of which all detailed discussion must be unsatisfactory; but as a member of the Institution, I have for some years attended lectures there—not only on Fridays, but also on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays—and have lately been struck by the falling-off in the attendance and interest shown on all but a few occasions. The same impression seems to have been made upon some, at any rate, of my fellow members and their guests; and the only reason I have heard suggested for it is that the subjects treated of, though interesting enough in themselves, are not always handled in a sufficiently "popular" way. It is not, of course, every one who can combine with the higher qualities of the scientific discoverer the arts of a public speaker; but Davy, Faraday, and Tyndall all seem to have done so, and it was in this sense that I suggested that the members must wish that their times could return. No one can be less inclined than myself to depreciate the work of their learned successors in the chairs of the Institution, or the services that have been rendered to science in its laboratories. Criticism, however, if free and honest, has its uses; and although it is perhaps natural that Sir James Crichton-Browne should resent any comments on the management of the great Institution over which he and his colleagues preside with so much public spirit and ability, I think they will do well not altogether to neglect them.

THE WRITER OF "RESEARCH NOTES."

SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—May 21.—Mr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—Mr. W. H. St. John Hope read a paper on the round church of the Knights Templars at Temple Bruer, Lincoln, with special reference to certain excavations lately carried out on its site by Capt. Reeve, Mr. W. V. R. Fane, and himself. The church had been excavated in 1833 and 1834 by Dr. Oliver, then vicar of Scopwick, who had left two independent accounts of his discoveries. In both he describes a number of mysterious vaults and secret passages as existing under the church and tower, and enters in some detail into reasons which led him to think they were appropriated by the Knights Templars to revolting uses. In one of his accounts the positions of these are actually laid down on a plan. Scepticism as to the real character of Dr. Oliver's discoveries was the reason for the recent excavations, which have demonstrated beyond all doubt that the good vicar was entirely mistaken. Two of the passages were found to be merely descending ways from the round nave to a third passage, which turned out to be an apsidal Norman crypt that underlay the first presbytery. Another passage with horrible traces of fires was only a post-Suppression oven; and the remainder were purely

imaginary, and based upon a misreading of ordinary lines of walling. It was also impossible, from the nearness to the surface of the underlying rock, that any such passages could ever have existed.

June 4.—Mr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—Before beginning the business of the evening the President referred in fitting terms to the great loss which the Society, and archaeology in general, had sustained by the death of Sir John Evans, who was one of the Society's oldest Fellows, and had likewise filled the office of President. He accordingly proposed a resolution appreciative of Sir John Evans's long and valuable services to the Society, which was seconded by Sir Edward Brabrook, V.P., and carried unanimously.—This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows, no papers were read. Mr. C. Dawson exhibited two pick-spurs found at Hastings Castle, and a third iron object from Lewes Castle.—The following gentlemen were elected Fellows: Prof. C. H. Firth, the Rev. William Macgregor, Major Wilmot Vaughan, the Rev. E. C. Hopper, Mr. E. M. Beloe, Lieut.-Col. P. B. Tuthill, and Messrs. D. G. Warrand, R. V. Berkeley, and Percy Manning.

ZOOLOGICAL.—May 26.—Prof. E. A. Minchin, V.P., in the chair.—A paper was read by Messrs. Oldfield Thomas and R. C. Wroughton on mammals collected by Mr. C. H. B. Grant near Tete, Zambezia, being the tenth and last of the series of papers on Mr. C. D. Rudd's exploration of South Africa. The importance of this collection was due to the fact that Tete was the place where Dr. Peters obtained most of the specimens on which his "Säugetiere von Mossambique" (1852) was based, and the specimens now collected were therefore "topotypes" of his species, and in consequence of great value in working out South African mammals in general: 104 specimens were referred to, belonging to 32 species.—The Rev. T. R. R. Stebbing reported that the small collection of terrestrial Isopoda made by Dr. Cunningham on the Third Tanganyika Expedition consisted of four species. For two of these he instituted the new genus *Anchiphiloscia*, distinguished by more penicils on the mandibles and a deeper cleavage of the second maxillae from *Philoscia* as founded by Latreille in 1804.—Mr. F. E. Beddard gave an account of a communication on the anatomy of Antechinomys and some other marsupials, with special reference to the intestinal tract and mesenteries of these and other mammals.—Prof. H. G. Seeley read a paper on the dermal armour of the extinct reptiles of the genus *Pareiasaurus*, and also exhibited the skull of an extinct reptile of the genus *Diadmodon*.—A communication from the Hon. N. C. Rothschild contained descriptions of many new species of Siphonaptera.

ARISTOTELIAN.—June 1.—Mr. G. E. Moore, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Arthur J. Balfour was elected a Member.—Prof. G. Dawes Hicks read a paper on "The Relation of Subject and Object from the Point of View of Psychological Development." The relation of subject and object, it was maintained, is psychologically ultimate and primordial in character. The vaguest recognition of what, from the point of view of the subject, we can describe as an "object" comes about gradually in the course of conscious experience, and involves features which are essentially of the nature of thoughts or conceptions. As against the view that "presentations" are from the first "objects" or "psychical objects," it was contended that, on the contrary, "presentations" are but ways in which objects are apprehended, and have no independent existence apart from the act of apprehension. No doubt in mature experience we do tend to separate the content apprehended from the real thing on the one hand, and from the act of apprehending on the other; but this is a complicated result of reflection, and does not justify the ascription to what are called "presentations" of a distinct mode of existence. At the same time, it was argued that the form of conscious life which precedes cognition, or the awareness of objects, is not rightly described as "feeling." What we are entitled to assume in the case of the rudimentary consciousness is that whilst its modes of being would be wrongly designated by any one of the general terms, cognition, feeling, or conation, such primitive states of mind contain in themselves the roots from which these three diverging stems take their rise. Fixing attention, then, on the subject-object relation as it comes before us in ordinary experience, the writer attempted to show that the several features involved in it imply psychologically a twofold and parallel development, in the recognition on the one hand of the mental life, and on the other hand of the material world. The thing comes to be regarded as real, and, correlatively, the subject comes to distinguish the reality of its own acts of apprehension from the unreality, for example, of the

content of an act of imagination. The thing comes to be regarded as permanent and independent, and, correlative, the subject comes to distinguish the act of apprehending as a momentary phase of its own inner life, which relatively to such momentary phase it comes to regard as permanent and constant. The thing comes to be regarded as external or outer, as possessing the characteristics of extendedness; and correlative, as the result of the same set of conditions, the subject comes to distinguish its own mental life as inner, as possessing the characteristics of psychical non-extendedness. And so likewise in respect to the various other derivative features psychologically involved in the awareness of an object. When we work downwards to a stage of mental life in which such characteristics would form no part of the subject's experience, we reach a mode of consciousness which we can describe only as a state of awareness of a vaguely defined, obscurely discriminated sense-quality. From the first, therefore, discrimination is involved; consciousness is throughout and essentially a discriminating activity. So also, of course, sense-affection is involved; but sense-affection may mean no more than that on the occurrence of a stimulation of a sense-organ, and the cerebral change consequent thereupon, there arises a specific mode or state of consciousness in and through which a sense-quality is apprehended. We have no ground whatever for supposing that the sense-quality is itself a product of the affection or impression. Accordingly, the psychological problem is not to exhibit the way in which the objects of knowledge are gradually built up out of mental elements, but to trace the way in which apprehension of objective reality is gradually acquired. The paper was followed by a discussion.

PHYSICAL.—May 22.—Dr. C. Chree, President, in the chair.—A Special General Meeting was held to consider the proposed alterations in the Articles of Association. The principal changes were described by the Secretary, and resolution was passed in favour of the alterations.—At the Ordinary Meeting which followed, Mr. F. P. Sexton read a paper 'On the Spectrum Top.' A paper 'On the Coefficient of Diffusion' was read by Mr. B. W. Clack.—Mr. B. S. Cohen read a paper on 'The Production of Small Variable-Frequency Alternating Currents suitable for Telephonic and other Measurements.'

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- MON. Geographical, 8.30.—'Journey on the Upper Salwin,' Mr. G. Forrest.
- TUES. Statistical, 4.30.—Annual Meeting; Paper on 'The Improvement of Official Statistics,' Mr. A. L. Bowley.
- Colonial Institute, 8.30.—'Africa and the Equator,' Mr. G. Ellerker.
- Zoological, 8.30.—'The Duke of Bedford's Zoological Exploration of Eastern Asia: X. List of Mammals from the Provinces of Chihi-ii and Shan-si, N. China,' Mr. Oldfield Thomas; 'On a Case of Imperfect Development in *Echinus excentricus*,' Messrs. J. Ritchie and D. C. McIntosh; and others.
- WED. Meteorological, 4.30.—'An Elementary Explanation of Correlation: Illustrated by Rainfall and Depth of Water in a Well,' Mr. R. H. Hooker; 'The Hong Kong Typhoon, September 1899-1900,' Mr. Lawrence Gibbs.
- Folklore, 8.30.—'Fossils: Illustrations from the Punjab,' Capt. O'Brien; 'The Balambi, M. Henri Junod.'
- Geological, 8.—
- Microscopical, 8.—'On Cycloculinina, a New Generic Type of the Foraminifera,' Messrs. E. Heron-Allen and A. Earman; 'Illuminating Apparatus for the Microscope,' Mr. J. W. Gordon.
- THURS. Royal, 4.30.
- Linnean, 8.
- Chemical, 8.30.—'The Thermal Decomposition of Hydrocarbons: Part I. Methane, Ozone, Ethylene, and Acetylene,' Messrs. T. J. Methane and H. F. Coward; 'The Rusting of Iron,' Mr. W. A. Tilden; and other papers.
- Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.—'Excavations on the Site of the Romano-British Town of Calleva at Silchester in 1897,' Mr. W. H. St. John Hope.

Science Gossip.

DR. SAMSON GEMMELL, Professor of Clinical Medicine in the University of Glasgow, has been appointed Professor of Practice of Medicine in that University, in succession to the late Sir T. McCall Anderson; and Mr. Francis Mitchell Caird, Lecturer on Clinical Surgery in the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, has been appointed Regius Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, in the room of the late Prof. Annandale.

ENCKE'S periodical comet was observed by Mr. Woodgate at the Cape Observatory on the morning of the 28th ult., not far from the star η Eridani. Moving in a south-westerly direction, it is now in the constellation Sculptor, and will pass about four degrees due north of α Phoenicis on the 19th inst. It seems probable, from the calculations of Prof. Weiss of Vienna, that

the photographic registrations by Prof. Max Wolf at Heidelberg on December 25th and several days in January, and at first supposed to be of Encke's comet, were really of two separate bodies, which may have been portions of that comet, now probably undergoing disintegration. It is not likely, then, that many observations will be obtained of it at this return, ninety years after the shortness of its period was established by Encke.

DR. J. H. METCALF of Taunton, Mass., announces the discovery of four more small planets, which were registered on photographs taken, one each on April 20th and 24th respectively, and two on April 26th.

MADAME CERASKI, examining photographic plates taken by M. Blazko at the Moscow Observatory, has detected variability in a star in Orion, which is numbered +14°.1259 in the Bonn 'Durchmusterung.' Its brightness changes from magnitude 8.3 to 9.0, and the period is probably short. In a general list it will be reckoned as var. 11, 1908, Orionis.

FINE ARTS

Manuel d'Archéologie préhistorique, celtique, et gallo-romaine. Par Joseph Déchelette. —Vol. I. *Archéologie préhistorique.* (Paris, Picard & Fils.)

THIS volume of 766 pages deals with prehistoric archaeology only, and is to be followed by a second volume dealing with the Bronze Age and the Early Iron Age up to Cæsar's conquests, under the title of 'Archéologie préhistorique ou celtique,' and a third volume dealing with Gallo-Roman archaeology. The arrangement is simple, the text of the present volume being divided under the two heads of the Palæolithic or Chipped Stone Age, and the Neolithic or Polished Stone Age. The author is Conservator of the Museum at Roanne (Loire), and is well known for his researches at Mont Beuvray, the ancient Bibracte, and for his writings on the Bronze Age and on Gallo-Roman ceramics. It may be observed that no place is found in his work for eoliths or for Tertiary man, and he dismisses the evidence adduced in their favour by the repetition of Broca's remark in 1877: "L'homme tertiaire n'est encore que sur le seuil de la science."

It is an omission in M. Déchelette's work that he does not refer to the account of flint weapons discovered at Hoxne, in Suffolk, communicated to the Society of Antiquaries on June 22nd, 1797, by John Frere, and published in the thirteenth volume of *Archæologia*, with excellent engravings of two of the weapons. Frere then said that the situation in which these weapons were found may tempt us to refer them to a very remote period, "even beyond that of the present world"; and that the manner in which they lay would lead to the persuasion that they were in the place of their manufacture, and not an accidental deposit. Though all credit is due to Boucher de Perthes for the final demonstration of the work of man in Palæolithic times, which, as M. Déchelette truly says, conquered the resistance caused by scepticism and in-

difference to previous discoveries, and won the adhesion of the greatest French and English authorities of that day, the insight of Frere had led him long before to a sound judgment of the real meaning of these flint weapons, and his discovery deserves a place in the history of the question. The strange thing is that so bold and novel a conclusion as he ventured to state was allowed to fall flat. Boucher de Perthes was wholly unaware of it, as probably was every one else in his time, until further study led to reference being made to Frere's paper.

In the arrangement of the Palæolithic portion of his work M. Déchelette follows the sequence of periods identified with the names of the places where remains have been found that is now accepted by French anthropologists—the first Palæolithic or Chellean period, after Chelles, in the Seine et Marne; the Acheulean, after St. Acheul, at Amiens; the Mousterian, after Moustier, in the Dordogne; and the Upper Quaternary or reindeer period, divided into three stages—Aurignacean, after Aurignac, on the Garonne; Solutrean after Solutré (Saône-et-Loire); and Magdalelian, after the station of La Madeleine. He devotes much attention to the art of the reindeer epoch, to which he attributes all the artistic remains that have been discovered, discarding the stones supposed by M. Thieullen and others to have been intentionally retouched as being the result of mere accident, and possessing no more archaeological value than the vague shapes of man or animal that the winds sometimes produce in a passing cloud. The art of the reindeer period dies with it; there are no traces of it in Neolithic times. M. Salomon Reinach aptly describes it as "proles sine matre creata, mater sine prole defuncta." It seems to appear first in the form of sculpture, as in the figurines of Brasempouy and Grimaldi, which afford some anthropological indications of the physical appearance of the people. The spirited animal sculptures appear to belong to a later division of the reindeer period, as also do the engravings. One of these, from Mas d'Azil, an ichthyphallic representation of a figure apparently human, but with an apelike head, was thought by the late M. Piette to be possibly an anthropomorphic ape. M. Déchelette does not adopt this view, nor the view that it is a fanciful imaginative drawing, and suggests as a more probable explanation that it was a masked man. The practice of masking for magical or ceremonial purposes seems to belong to a later stage than this, when there is no evidence even of the use of clothing; but it is difficult to arrive at a more satisfactory explanation. Might it be an inaccurately drawn picture of a real animal, or even a satirical caricature of a man? The wall-paintings of the Dordogne and elsewhere are also fully discussed, including outline silhouettes from Altamira in Spain, similar to the figure just mentioned.

For all these strange works of art the question of authenticity is pertinent, and

M. Déchelette gives his reasons for answering it in the affirmative, adopting the chronological classification attempted by the Abbé Breuil. He refers also to the rock markings found in California, North Africa, and Australia. The final chapter of the first division of the volume deals with sepulture and funeral rites.

The division relating to the Neolithic Age, after an introductory chapter discussing the transitional period and attempting to sketch a chronology, contains a full description of the pile dwellings, two chapters relating to megalithic monuments, a discussion of Neolithic sepulture, two chapters relating to Neolithic industry, an ample discussion of Neolithic ceramic, a chapter devoted to the bodily adornments of the people, and another to the art and commerce of the period. In art there is a clear falling back from the early excellence of the artists of the Palæolithic period, and M. Déchelette acknowledges the uncertainty that exists as to the precise age to which the monuments are to be attributed. The evidence of Neolithic commerce is in the discovery of ornaments of precious stone (resembling the turquoise), amber, and jade and jadeite, in places to which they must have been imported from distant shores.

In two useful appendixes are contained a bibliographical list of the caverns or rock-shelters of France in which worked bones of the reindeer age have been found or which have ornamented walls; and a bibliographical list of the stations and ateliers of Neolithic France—both arranged in the alphabetical order of the departments. The index is excellent, occupying 53 pages; and the volume is embellished by 249 figures in the text. M. Déchelette has undertaken a laborious work, and, so far as this first instalment of it is concerned, has executed it with great skill. He has provided the student of prehistoric archaeology with an indispensable manual, and a worthy exposition of the wide branch of antiquarian research with which it deals.

The Architecture of Greece and Rome. By William J. Anderson and R. Phené Spiers. Second Edition by R. Phené Spiers. (Batsford.)—When the first edition of this book appeared in 1902, it was welcome as meeting a need greatly felt by English students of architecture. The fact that a new edition has been called for shows that it has met with due appreciation; and this demand has given an opportunity to Mr. Phené Spiers to revise the whole, and to correct the errors of detail that did something to impair the value of the book; it has also enabled him to supplement it by valuable additions. The extent of these may be judged from the fact that there are about 60 additional pages of text, and 75 new illustrations. One of the most interesting of these is the restoration of the entrance to the great vaulted tomb at Mycenæ, and of the columns from it now set up in the British Museum; a description of the Cretan palaces is also included. The frontispiece of the present edition is the restoration of the sanctuary at Eleusis by J. P. Deering (Gandy), R.A.; this is a beautiful drawing, but it might have been well to state in the

text that it is not in accordance with recent excavations.

The revision of the text has evidently been most careful and thorough, and almost all the misprints and other oversights of the earlier edition have been corrected; one or two still remain, such as the river "Seleucus" for Selinus on p. 105, "capitol" on p. 271, and "Galeassi" for Galassi on p. 279. A few more serious corrections still require to be made; thus the statement that the stage at Epidaurus was "reached by flights of steps in the centre and at the sides" is hard to understand. "Minerva Polias" or "Minerva Athena" looks quaint in a modern book; and the name "Tomb of Agamemnon" for the large vaulted tomb at Mycenæ seems to accord neither with fact nor tradition. Pausanias calls it the "Treasury of Atreus"; and Schliemann's "Tomb of Agamemnon" was the shaft grave above in the Acropolis. It is true the name is applied in some guide-books to the vaulted tomb; but it rests on no authority. The old plan of Ephesus given on p. 134 is now almost completely superseded by the Austrian excavations.

These, however, are details difficult to keep pace with in a progressive subject. In its new form the book is an excellent and suggestive introduction to the study of Greek and Roman architecture.

A WRETCHEDLY bad book, *La Place de l'Étoile et l'Arc de Triomphe*, by M. Gaston Duchesne (Paris, Daragon), might easily be made into a useful volume. One of its worst points lies in the illustrations, which are badly chosen, and might without difficulty be changed. The architect who figures in one of the principal plates should not have been preferred to Chalgrin, the real author of the first project. The great sculptor Rude is libelled in the single plate which shows his immortal work. The only present value of the volume is in its "Iconographie"—fairly full.

FRENCH PICTURES AT THE FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

THE art exhibitions of the two countries hung side by side in the same building are startlingly different in aspect—surprisingly so when we consider the freedom of intercourse which now prevails, with the consequent blending of national characteristics. The divergence, however, is largely due to the presence in both collections of a body of painting dating from an earlier period, and to the different manner, moreover, in which the hangers of the French and the English pictures have handled such retrospective work. The Englishmen, with that love of order and method which is supposed to be a Gallic characteristic, offer a room of Reynolds and Gainsborough, another of Pre-Raphaelites, and another of present-day exhibitors at the Royal Academy. The Frenchmen have preferred to mingle old pictures and the new, in order to secure pleasant alternations of size and tonality. A general comparison between past and present is thus evaded. It is a method of tricking the public into sounder criticism of current work which may be well set against the advantages of approximately chronological arrangement. This week a catalogue has been issued.

If, however, the French pictures are perhaps better arranged than the English, they are not (in view of the material at the disposal of each) nearly so well selected. The British Committee seems to have wished to include as many painters as possible,

and thus has gathered in some undesirables, but also many of the better among living painters whose presence we hardly counted on in such an official collection. Without venturing far from popular lines, it has done its best to remember such good pictures as have been shown in London in recent years—in some instances (as those of Sir Edward Poynter and Leighton) securing about the best work the artists ever painted.

Where space is so valuable, we rather wonder that a place of honour is given to M. Detaille's enormous illustration *Victimes du Devoir*, or to the essay in official picture-making contributed by M. Roll. So also the battle pictures of MM. Charles Fouqueray and H. Jacquier, or the harrowing realistic funerals of MM. Tattegrain and Friant, are the sensations of an hour, and hardly call for a place in a serious attempt to represent French art.

In the first room of this pleasantly hung, but haphazard collection a charming mannered portrait by E. Hébert is, perhaps, the most important picture. It is the quintessence of French sentiment, as feminine as a Gainsborough, and makes a claim on behalf of its author for more consideration than he usually gets among us. A small canvas by Chassériau is the only example of a painter not sufficiently seen in England; while we could have wished that some fragment or project for decorative work might have represented Paul Baudry instead of a portrait. We note also an indifferent Chaplin, and good work by Désiré-Lucas. Rooms II. and III. show good men poorly represented. Harpignies and Pointelin, in canvases rather too big for them, look a little tricky and dull respectively. Puvis de Chavannes with his *Beheading of John the Baptist* is shown in the nearest approach to popular sensationalism he achieved. Neither Gustave Moreau nor Courbet is represented by his best work, though there are passages of beautiful painting in *La Sieste* which display the latter's rare gift for using green in a manner which is pictorially handsome. *La Dame au Gant*, however, the one superlatively fine portrait by Carolus Duran, looks as distinguished as ever, and is one of the best pictures in the collection. In the next room is another of the finest features of the show, where, among characteristic portraits by Cabanel, Henner, and Lepage, hang three heads by Corot of extraordinary beauty. One almost regrets that he became a landscape painter as one appreciates the delicate charm of the girl's head (which is worthy of Whistler) or his even more perfect portrait of Daumier alongside.

Room V. is the large gallery of honour, and its contents are of the popular order. Hoffbauer's *Sur les Toits*, which obtained extravagant laudation a few years back at the Salon, reveals itself as a typical work of Young America—only a little superior to Etcheverry's *Vertige* of printshop popularity. In such company the large Ziem, *Venise*, has a grandiose look of style, and *Les Communantes* by Gervex technical brilliance. Maignan and Richemont in the next room show the successful painter of Salon pictures on his flimsier side, Joseph Bail on the more solid. Alf. Agache and Gustave Courtois are painters of more personality, but both inclined to stray into odd bypaths of painting wherein their real qualities of severe draughtsmanship are to some extent thrown away. In one of the last two rooms in this French Section (which the visitor is not unlikely to miss) M. Courtois is represented by his famous white portrait of 1891 more satisfactorily than he is here. Bastien-

Lepage's Luxembourg picture *Les Foins* seems to be darkening somewhat, yet retains its charm.

In the next room are the nymphs of Collin and Henner, the latter challenging comparisons with a picture by the late William Stott of Oldham, by no means to the English painter's disadvantage. Dagnan's *Conscripts* is rather sentimental, and loses by comparison with an admirably sincere portrait of an old man alongside. On these follows superficial cleverness without severe direction, running in Aimé Morot and François Flameng towards the cheaply sensational, restrained in Marcel Baschet within the bounds of cold respectability. The portraits of the latter represent the average of modern French painting.

As among all these we come upon an occasional Barbizon landscape, so in Room X. is an inadequate group of impressionists. Manet's *Reader* is surely the most unobtrusive picture in either the French or the British Section. Excellent as it is, neither this nor the *Summer* (also recently exhibited in London) shows the painter as an innovator. A still life alongside is his most characteristic work here. It has wonderful passages, but we suspect that certain of the darker earth colours (perhaps because they contain a larger percentage of oil) have blackened somewhat. Here also are a good landscape by Cazin and a careful dry little picture by Bonvin, representing monks carrying on some process of distillation.

In the last two galleries the mixed hanging becomes chaotic, works in every medium being hung together, and Ingres's drawing for his *Apotheosis of Homer* rubbing shoulders with the slight modernities of Abel Truchet and Jeanniot. The sturdy capacity of Simon's portrait group of children should not be missed, nor the wonderful Versailles interior by Maurice Lobre—a kind of narrower, but perfected Orpen, with a more refined sense of colour.

The organizers of the show have, apparently, made little attempt to present a view of the development of French art, or to fill up the principal gaps in the Englishman's knowledge of the subject. This is a pity, for it is now a matter in which there is a general and not wholly ill-informed interest.

MINOR EXHIBITIONS.

SOME of the water-colours shown by Mr. Sargent at the Carfax Gallery are old friends, Nos. 1, 5, 12, 19, and 23, for instance, having been exhibited before, need not again be referred to, though some of them are among the most interesting of the present collection of the artist's "holiday sketches." Some of the remainder bear rather evidently the mark of their origin, notably the Syrian subjects, which are often—*The Bedouin Camp* (21) is an example—mere haphazard "impressions de voyage." Even here, however, the painter occasionally, as in the *Bedouin Mother* (15), becomes stirred to an intense interest, and produces not a random record of local interest, but a permanent expression of the larger facts of existence.

In Italy he is less the tourist, being virtually at home, and though he is liable to be content with startling us, he is more often inclined to push his study to an intimate pitch—to seek the beauty which lies hid under the crude facts. He does this in a measure in his impression of *The Doge's Palace* (16), which is like an unusually masculine Brabazon, and still more in *The Bridge of Sighs* (40), with its splash and scramble of excited gondoliers—both

of which were happily subjects too hackneyed to tempt him without some original motive in the way of design. Another Venetian sketch (39) gives admirably the effect of one of those cavernous archways which admit the stillness of shadowed water right into the interior of the dwelling, wherein the gondoliers' oars splash echoes beneath ancient vaults. *Shipping* (41) is a lively record of interlacing masts seen from the Zattere; while the *Palazzo Labia* (32) and a brilliant copy (38) after Van Dyck are also among the best of an unusually interesting lot of sketches.

At Mr. McLean's galleries is a fairly representative collection of those modern Dutch painters who are popular both in good and bad examples. That both are to be seen here is evident if we compare, for instance, the cheaply fabricated *Evening* (39), by Th. de Bock, with the same artist's *Beech Trees* (32) with its beautifully frank execution—the paint of Courbet. Less marked, but still evident, is the superiority of Bosboom's scholarly, indeed slightly pedantic *Interior of a Church at Hatum* (23) over his weaker *Church Organ* (5) or his *Interior of Trier Cathedral* (3), wherein as an oil painter he uses—somewhat to our surprise—Martin Rico's favourite trick of making his large flat spaces "interesting" by an artificially broken touch. Even with the Spanish painter this dancing *papillotage* becomes a trifle mechanical at times, and with the Dutchmen it only frets the solemnity of a church interior.

The *Gathering Potatoes* (18) of Joseph Israëls is a charming, if not a great work, standing midway between his loose and ragged later manner, shown in *The Rabbi* (48), and the tight and anxious work with which, like most fine painters, he began. *The Widower* (34) is an example of this earlier manner, and its sentiment is more poignant than that of the later and—from a painter's point of view—more accomplished works of the artist. When the confident knowledge of his later years is applied to the exploitation of sentimental themes, such professional handling seems almost like a trick. This naive and reverent absorption in a difficult task, on the other hand, imposes itself on the spectator; observe, for example, the sensitive drawing of the hands holding the violin in this picture—the drawing of an artist absorbed in his work, forgetful of everything but expression.

The main interest of the exhibition is in this and a few other works showing these Dutchmen in their earlier tight manner—a phase of their art but little seen in London galleries: Mauve's *Cattle Resting* (38) may be cited, or the view of a river (41) by J. H. Weissenbruch. Other good pictures are *The Frugal Meal* (13), a mother and child, by A. Neuhuys; the soldier rendering of a similar theme by J. S. Kever (29); an unwonted splash of colour by Willem Maris, *Ducks* (26); and a flimsy, but well-observed little landscape, *Over the Marshes* (45), by Gabriel.

Fine-Art Gossip.

MR. ROBERT GIBB, R.S.A., has been appointed Painter and Limner to the King in Scotland. Many of Mr. Gibb's military pictures are familiar through engravings. For twelve years Mr. Gibb acted as Curator of the National Gallery of Scotland, and he is joint convener of the Art Committee of the Scottish National Exhibition, which has gathered the remarkable collection of pictures now on view at Saughton. Previous holders

of the office of King's Limner have been Raeburn, David Wilkie, William Allan, and Noel Paton.

An exhibition of pictures by six brothers, Messrs. Albert, Henry, George, Jack, Edwin, and Norman Morrow—has been held this week in Dublin. The Parisian sketches of Mr. George Morrow, the well-known *Punch* illustrator, and the Spanish sketches of Mr. Norman Morrow, were specially noteworthy in the exhibition.

DR. W. H. GRATIAN FLOOD writes regarding the portrait of Carolan, the Irish bard:

"In my 'History of Irish Music' (2nd ed., p. 230) I point out that the original portrait of Turloch O'Carolan, dating from 1720-21, can scarcely have been by Van der Hagen, who did not come to Ireland till 1730. However, it is an excellent work of art, and is now at Clonalis, Castleres, co. Roscommon, the property of O'Conor Don, D.L., who also possesses other relics of O'Carolan, including his harp. Watty Cox presented the painting to Thomas Finn, who allowed copies to be made. Hardiman's copy was engraved by J. Rogers, and appears as a frontispiece to his 'Irish Minstrelsy' (1831). An earlier engraving from Hardiman's painting was by John Martyn, of 24, Lower Ormond Quay, Dublin (dedicated to his Excellency the Marquis Wellesley, K.G., in November, 1822), of which I have a copy."

EXHIBITIONS.

SAT. (June 13).—Appliquéd Pictures by V. W. Newman, New Dudley Gallery.
—Caricatures by "Sem" of Racing, Yachting, and Social Pictures, Fine-Art Society.
—Edwardian Sketch Club Second Annual Exhibition, New Dudley Gallery.
—English Landscape Arts, Paintings, and Water-colours by Byron Cooper, Little Gallery van Brakel.
—Gardens and Landscapes, Paintings, and Water-colours by V. R. Balfour-Browne, Fine-Art Society.
—Moods of Nature, Paintings by Pringle Brooks of Australian, South African, and English Landscapes. Private View, Mount Street Galleries.
MON. Egypt and Nubia, Water-colours by A. O. Lambiough, Press & Modern Galleries.
Mrs. Leslie-Melville's Works, and Women's Arts and Crafts, Earle's Hotel, Grosvenor Street, W.

MUSIC

FRENCH MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

Les Fêtes et les Chants de la Révolution française. By Julien Tiersot. (Paris, Hachette & Cie.)

Musiciens d'aujourd'hui. By Romain Rolland. (Same publishers.)

DURING the whole period of the French Revolution there was no lack of national festivals, and as the author of the former book remarks in his preface, music from the very first played an essential part in all of them: it added brilliancy and life, and at the same time expressed the inner, the collective feeling of the people. Thus our author, and of course instrumental music in itself would intensify particular moods of joy or solemnity; but in the "chants" the words, after all, gave the chief impulse to the "sentiment collectif." Our author devotes a portion of his preface to the remarks of many great men concerning the advantages of popular festivals.

There is no need to say anything about the various fêtes during the Revolution, but one or two comments may be made on the music and musicians of the period. For instance, there was Gossec, a composer who at the present day is little more than a name. In 1789 he was appointed director of the music of the first national fêtes, and the "Te Deum" which he wrote in 1790, and of which the autograph score is in the Paris Conservatoire, had evidently not escaped the notice of Berlioz; M. Tiersot mentions the "Judec crederis esse venturus," with its trombones and instruments of percussion. But there was another composer connected with the festivals who

influenced Berlioz more directly. This was J. F. Lesueur. He celebrated in song the early triumphs of the Republic, but afterwards became director of the Chapelle Impériale under Napoleon. A third composer was Méhul, who wrote a 'Hymne à la Raison'; his 'Chant du Départ' was, however, his masterpiece in this particular line. Much is, of course, said about Rouget de Lisle and his 'Marseillaise' which in 1795 was declared, in a sitting of the Convention, the "chant national." There is a valuable appendix, 'Sources, Documents et Discussions,' to this interesting and well-written volume.

The title of M. Romain Rolland's book is attractive. He first discusses two composers who, though both dead, are, so far as influence is concerned, both of "to-day." In this country little note is now taken of Berlioz, but on the Continent it is different. Our author tells of the composer's want of definite aim in his life, and he admires, as many do, his wish to throw off the yoke of convention. Then, again, he will not allow direct comparison with Wagner; each, he tells us, went his own way, and each was great; and here also we agree with him. Yet when he refers to this or that magnificent page in Berlioz's works, one feels that he is well aware of their inequality as a whole. Berlioz's intentions were lofty, but he could not fully realize them. We should describe M. Rolland's account somewhat as an apology for Berlioz. When the composer wrote his 'Ouverture des Francs-Juges,' the name of Weber was unknown to him, and of Beethoven he had heard only an Andante, says our author, who adds that Berlioz "was the most prodigious phenomenon in the history of the music of the nineteenth century!" Knowledge of what their great predecessors had done developed and strengthened the genius of Bach, Beethoven, and Wagner. For want of it Berlioz, however, soon exhausted his best powers.

M. Rolland's remarks on other and more modern composers, especially Strauss, show judgment and skill in writing; and the final section of the book, 'Le Renouveau,' is specially interesting. Whatever may come of the theories and music of Debussy and other moderns, there is no doubt that French composers are trying new paths.

Musical Gossip.

GLUCK'S 'Armide' was produced at Covent Garden in 1906, for the first time in England. It was originally heard at Paris in 1777, and it is indeed strange that it should not have been given here before. It was in this work that the composer strove, to quote his words, "to be more painter and poet than musician"; but in the "Hatred" act, and in the final scene of the fifth act, he also shows dramatic power. It is difficult to get the public to take interest in works of a remote past: Beethoven in instrumental music, and Wagner in dramatic, spoilt to a large extent public taste for the work of their predecessors. But Gluck's 'Armide' music is so pure, noble, and, as regards the ballet scenes, lovely, that if it became familiar it would, we imagine, appeal to the public. At first, it sounds too simple, yet that is one of its strong points.

LAST Saturday evening it was performed with an excellent cast. Mlle. Destinn impersonated Armide; Herr Cornelius, Ri-

naldo; and Madame Kirkby Lunn, Hatred. All were at their best, although in the final scene, which demands all possible strength, Mlle. Destinn showed signs of fatigue. The work was given in German, which, as Gluck fitted his music to the French words with extreme care, prevented its full effect, especially in the declamatory passages, being felt. The orchestral music was under the able direction of Dr. Richter, who secured a delightful rendering. The ballet scenes were admirable.

A RECITAL of royal compositions was given by Miss Alys Lorraine at Bechstein Hall on Wednesday afternoon, and the idea, so far as we know, was novel. The programme included the three songs attributed to Henry VIII, and the one said to have been composed by Charles I. A 'Cavatina' by King Anthony of Saxony showed that he could write a light, pleasing tune; while 'Flucht,' by Princess Luisa, proved expressive. King Henri IV and Marie Antoinette were of course represented, the one by 'Charmante Gabrielle,' the other by 'C'est mon ami.' 'Sang an Aegir,' by Kaiser Wilhelm, like the monarch himself, is vigorous and direct. These and other songs by the Prince Consort and Princess Henry of Battenberg were pleasingly sung by Miss Lorraine. Mr. E. R. Simmons was at the pianoforte.

AT the Mansion House on Tuesday, the 23rd inst., with the Lord Mayor as chairman, an illuminated album, containing an Address, will be presented to Dr. Cummings by Sir Frederick Bridge. Sir Charles Santley will also hand the Doctor a cheque representing the subscriptions of those who have desired to show their appreciation of his valuable services in connexion with the recent libel action.

THE first Promenade Concert at Queen's Hall will take place on August 15th.

DR. RICHTER will produce Sir Edward Elgar's first symphony during the forthcoming season of the Hallé Concert Society, Manchester.

MM. MESSAGER AND BROUSSAN have signed the agreement with M. Massenet concerning the composer's new opera 'Bacchus,' which will probably be produced at the Opéra next March. The libretto is by M. Catulle Mendès.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

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| SUN. | Concert, 3.30, Albert Hall. |
| | National Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall. |
| MON. | Royal Opera, Covent Garden. |
| | Madame Katharine Jones's Vocal Recital, 3, 'Eolian Hall.' |
| | Salvini's Orchestral Concert, 3, Queen's Hall. |
| | Société de Concerts d'Instruments Anciens, 3.15, Bechstein Hall. |
| | Sigmar Cafetto's Vocal Recital, 8.45, Bechstein Hall. |
| | Charles Clark's Vocal Recital, 8.45, 'Eolian Hall.' |
| TUES. | Miss William Nichols's Vocal and Violin Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall. |
| | Mr. Percy Grainger's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, 'Eolian Hall.' |
| | Madame Sofie Mentzer's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Steinway Hall. |
| | Mr. Louis Austin's Pianoforte Recital, 8, Steinway Hall. |
| | Miss Dora Becker's Violin Recital, 8.15, 'Eolian Hall.' |
| | Miss Mary O'Connor's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall. |
| WED. | Brahmson Lowther's Vocal Recital, 3.15, 'Eolian Hall.' |
| | Mr. William Willis's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall. |
| | Mr. Michael Wills's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall. |
| THURS. | Miss Ida Kapetschni's Song Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall. |
| | Ernest Sharpe's Vocal Recital, 3, 'Eolian Hall.' |
| | Miss Louise Desmaisons, 3.15, Salle Erard. |
| | Mrs. Mary Layton's Ladies' Choir, 8, Queen's Hall. |
| | Mr. Philip Hayes's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Queen's Hall. |
| | Madame Svärdröd's Vocal Recital, 8.30, 'Eolian Hall.' |
| | Madame Elise Kutcher's Song Recital, 8.45, Bechstein Hall. |
| FRI. | Mr. Dawson's Concert, 3, Steinway Hall. |
| | Miss Sara Davies's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall. |
| | Miss Hall's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Steinway Hall. |
| | Madame Beatrice Langley's Chamber Concert, 8.30, Bechstein Hall. |
| SAT. | Domenico Lierhammer's Vocal Recital, 8.30, 'Eolian Hall.' |
| | Mischa Elman's Violin Recital, 3, Queen's Hall. |
| | Miss Vera French's Violin Recital, 3, 'Eolian Hall.' |
| | Miss Sybil Sandilands's Concert, 3, Steinway Hall. |
| | Madame Sobrina's Vocal Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall. |
| | Miss Nellie Chaplin's Ancient Dances and Music, 3.30 and 8, Hampstead Conservatoire. |

Drama

Types of Tragic Drama. By C. E. Vaughan. (Macmillan & Co.)

IN this agreeable book Prof. Vaughan reproduces his lectures to a popular audience, to whom a great deal of such lectures, if they are worth reading afterwards, can hardly be instructive at first hearing. His admirable criticisms, for example, upon the Spanish drama can have no real meaning to those who do not know Spanish, or who have not taken the trouble to study translations of Spanish plays. The whole purpose of such popular lectures on a great subject is not so much to instruct as to suggest, unless, indeed, we regard them as mere fashionable pastimes. There is a section of the public which still imagines that knowledge can be gained without labour, and takes a smattering as sufficient for the needs of society. To such the present book will be welcome, but mischievous because it is welcome. To serious students, on the other hand, it affords much scope for further study.

We must, of course, allow the author a right of selection when dealing briefly with immense material; but we think he should have drawn the distinction between dramas for the stage and dramas for the study, and modified his treatment accordingly. Thus he tells us much of Browning as a dramatist, and Browning is distinctly for the study. Prof. Vaughan is silent on Milton's 'Samson Agonistes,' on Shelley's 'Cenci,' on Tennyson's dramas, and on Byron's, of which the first was purely literary; the rest were the attempts of great literary men to be playwrights. Among the modern reproductions of Greek tragedy he might fairly have discussed not only the 'Samson,' but also Mr. Swinburne's plays and Arnold's 'Merope.' These omissions, however, he could fairly excuse by alleging that he has already crowded as many figures into his canvas as were consistent with artistic treatment. The limits of space in like manner prevent us from commenting on all the chapters of his charming book, and we shall confine ourselves mainly to his appreciation of the Greek drama—the august mother of several daughters, most of them, alas! illegitimate.

We cannot but feel that here the author has not made himself really intimate with his materials, and that in consequence many of his judgments are superficial. To justify the former part of this statement, we may cite such a sentence as "The Chorus welcomes the persecuted king to his last refuge," in reference to Oedipus at Colonus. This is exactly what the Chorus does not do, and its incivility and rude inquisitiveness add greatly to the pathos of the situation; for the Tragic Chorus was not, as we were mistaught when we were young, the ideal spectator of the drama, but the commonplace exponent of public opinion. Again, he tells us that the lyrical odes of the Chorus

were wholly diverse from the actor's utterances, thus ignoring those lyrical monodies which are a leading feature in many Greek plays. It was from this model, and not from original aesthetic considerations, that Goethe introduced long monodies into his famous 'Iphigenia.' The finest psychological point in that drama, which the Professor justly praises, is not a romantic novelty, but directly suggested by the Neoptolemus in Sophocles's 'Philoctetes,' a play which we commend to him for special study. So also he might make up his mind whether the theatre at Athens held 30,000 spectators, or only at most 15,000, a question not without some bearing on the construction of the plays. Dr. Dorpfeld's measurements show that even the latter estimate is very liberal. Still more to the purpose would have been some knowledge of the same scholar's theory that the old Greek plays were acted not on a raised stage, but by actors in front of a palace on the same level as the orchestra, and therefore in direct communication with the Chorus, when such communication became necessary.

The author seems to us defective in his knowledge of these and other particulars, which could be learnt from any sound history of Greek literature. When he says that Euripides used the expedient of a ghost on the stage in a bungling and ineffective manner, he should surely have told his audience that in the 'Persæ', of Æschylus the ghost of Darius is among the noblest features of that play. We do not agree with him that the prevailing feature of Sophocles's style is a "marvellous sweetness." There are, indeed, passages of that character in the plays, but any one who has honestly laboured to understand Sophocles, or to teach him to a class, knows well that he is exceedingly difficult, and every such teacher might apply to himself and his colleagues the characteristically enigmatic phrase of the poet *τις πλάγχθη πολύμοχθος ἔξω*;

Prof. Vaughan is full and interesting on Euripides; but when he tells us that he had little influence on the immediate future, this may be qualified by the observation that Menander's style is so similar to that of Euripides as to afford frequent doubts, when a new fragment of dramatic verse is discovered, whether it belongs to the tragic or to the comic poet.

The author is insistent on the greater appreciation of changes in human character by the Romantic dramatists, as compared with the Greeks. He attributes this contrast partly, and no doubt justly, to the shorter compass of the Greek play. But he has not taken into account the fashion of composing in trilogies, in which if we possessed more than one specimen we should probably find the same hero exhibiting this important dramatic feature. The 'Œdipus at Colonus' is not, we think, the latest of Sophocles's extant plays, and we believe it was not a later play in the trilogy of the 'Œdipus Rex'; but surely the poet who composed both dramas had clearly before him the

change in the character of Œdipus brought about by years of great misfortune. And if Euripides has not painted the gradual growth or decay of character with the explicitness of a Shakspeare or even an Alfieri, he has in four different plays shown the subtle and delicate differences with which a noble woman confronts the sudden announcement that she must presently die for the sake of others. To compare such a work as Goethe's 'Faust' with these single psychological moments of life seems to us absurd; for 'Faust,' in its enormous volume, contains first a stage play, and then a study play, which, though sometimes attempted on the German stage, is unsuited for acting.

Occasionally we find Prof. Vaughan making a general assertion which seems to us obscure, if not false. Thus, in comparing the use of prose and verse as vehicles for tragedy, he says of the latter: "It is more solid; it gives the thought a more sensible, tangible form"; and hence verse is to be preferred. But what does he mean? Had he said it of prose, most readers would find it more intelligible. He repeats a statement we criticized some time ago in reviewing Prof. Villari's essays, that real tragedy was not possible till the rise of Christianity had given us loftier and deeper views of human nature than were possible to the Greeks. We need not here repeat what we then said in refuting that opinion. Here is another instance of vagueness. He says that the superiority of the modern over the ancient drama is its inwardness, and adds, "which is only another way of saying it is more ideal." Here again we join issue, and maintain it is only another way of saying it is more real; for in Hamlet or Faust (his instances) there is a wealth of psychological detail wholly absent from Orestes, the ancient counterpart of Hamlet. The gain seems to us not in the direction of the ideal, but in individuality. Orestes is any hero you like placed in deeply tragic circumstances; Hamlet is a particular man, of peculiar characteristics, in the same circumstances. He is not more ideal than the other; he is more real, or rather a far more definite personage. We only state our opinion, knowing well that subtleties about the ideal and real are nearly as vague as they are about the subjective and objective.

We must not conclude without expressing our high appreciation of Prof. Vaughan's lectures. He has a clear and agreeable style; he supplies excellent views of the tragedies of Alfieri, Racine, Hugo, not to speak of the great Spaniards. The changing importance of plot and of character, as the drama developed, might well be compared with similar contrasts in the history of the English novel, which is now the popular substitute for the dramatic tragedy. We trust we may soon welcome another edition of these attractive lectures, and that our criticism may suggest to the author additional chapters, not to mention explanations of his attitude on the controversies which such a book is sure to excite.

THE WEEK.

ALDWYCH.—*The Two Pins: a Romantic Comedy.* By Frank Stayton.

THE pace of this play redeems its faults. They are glaring, though they proceed from a view of history for which there is some justification. Mr. Stayton is of opinion that human nature remains much the same from century to century, and he maintains that the artist, in laying stress on accidental differences of speech and manners, may neglect the essential similarity which exists between men and women of modern times and those of past ages. It is a comfortable theory, because it saves the novelist or dramatist much expenditure of labour. He has only to dress up his puppets in the costumes of his chosen period, and let them talk and act as they might be supposed to do under like conditions to-day, and his task is completed. No burrowing in libraries and museums is needed on this plan, no examination of contemporary chronicles, no study of the social history of the era. All depends, however, on what an author understands by "human nature." We might forgive him anachronisms, we might pardon him his refusal to attempt any reproduction of the language of the time, we might condone his attribution of modern modes of thought to people of a bygone day, if only he avoided conventionality in his character-drawing. But when, as in the case of Mr. Stayton's play, we are shown merely the stock figures of romance decked out in mediæval dress, the result is neither a plausible picture of the age nor a story whence we can derive more than the faintest sense of illusion.

It is quaint, too, to observe how this playwright, who is impatient of the drama of local colour and research, shows at every step of the action traces of his own reading. We are reminded at one point of Katharine and Petruchio, at another of Angelo and the heroine of 'Measure for Measure,' and again of the Arden scenes of 'As You Like It'; and the comparisons provoked are not, of course, favourable to Mr. Stayton. Still, though his is no more than a mechanical story, it is carried through with a vivacity and a dash that are undeniable. When once heroine and hero meet—the heroine putting herself in the hero's power to save from humiliation a brother who has fulfilled his boast that "for two pins" he would pull his overlord's nose—all the ritual of the duel of sex, with its cuts and thrusts and passes and fencing, is gone through with agreeable briskness, and provides what is at all events a very amusing entertainment. It would be difficult, however, to overrate the debt which the playwright owes to his interpreters—especially to Miss Lily Brayton, who is no less winsome as Elsa than she was as Rosalind, and looks wonderfully picturesque in her knight's suit of chain armour. Mr. Oscar Asche, again, in the part of the truculent German overlord, alternates happily grim humour

and bluff tenderness; while Mr. Courtice Pounds supplies incidental songs, and Mr. Vernon Steel and others do their best to put music into verse which its author has striven hard, but for the most part in vain, to render poetical.

LYCEUM.—*The Prince and the Beggar-Maid: a Romantic Drama.* By Walter Howard.

AFTER making one successful attempt at the popularization of Shakspeare, the Lyceum managers have returned to that class of drama on which they relied when they started their theatre on its career as a playhouse for the multitude. Like 'The Midnight Wedding,' Mr. Howard's latest work is an amalgam of the Surrey-side sort of play and Ruritanian romance. All the broad effects of popular drama are retained. The hero is transcendently brave and generous and honourable. The heroine is immaculately chaste and trustful in Heaven, though she thrusts herself into danger. The villain is a villain of the deepest dye. Further, the chief characters are of royal blood and belong to an imaginary kingdom in the South of Europe. Princess Monica's entry into a hostile country in the guise of a beggar-maid, her discovery by the prince whose suit she has rejected, her falling in love with this brutal ruler's gallant brother, the villain's determination that she shall marry a hunchback, and the younger prince's successful rescue of his sweetheart constitute a series of exciting episodes well calculated to delight unsophisticated tastes; and though the humour of the piece is primitive and its love-scenes are ultra-sentimental, Lyceum playgoers of to-day will raise no objections. The robust style of acting suited to such drama is supplied by Miss Nora Kerin, Mr. Halliwell Hobbes, Mr. Lauderdale Maitland, and Mr. Eric Mayne.

The Riddle of the 'Bacchæ'; the Last Stage of Euripides' Religious Views. By Gilbert Norwood. (Manchester, University Press.)—In the writer of this striking essay Dr. Verrall has an enthusiastic follower. The 'Bacchæ' has long been a stumbling-block to scholars. Dionysus is portrayed in such a way that he can be worshipped only as a demon, and not as a god. Therefore the play must not be regarded as a recantation of former attacks upon the traditional religion: Euripides believed all through his life that "gods who do evil are no gods at all."

Mr. Norwood finds a solution of the difficulty in the theory that "Euripides did believe in the existence of the person whom he puts upon his stage, but not in his god-head." But if "Dionysus" be a mere mortal, what is the explanation of the miracles, of which many occur in the action, some of them upon the stage itself? These miracles are mere delusions, created partly by hypnotism and partly by the excitement of wine. This view has, we think, been put forward tentatively before, but Mr. Norwood applies it in a thorough manner, and in particular to the "palace-miracle." The palace of Pentheus, which "Dionysus"

and the chorus assert has fallen to the ground, not only continues to stand (as it might by a stage fiction), but is actually used shortly after as though nothing had happened; nor do those who subsequently come upon the stage notice the ruins which, presumably, they ought to see before them. Mr. Norwood rightly holds that his theory cannot be correct unless this miracle never occurred, and he accounts for the frightened outcries of the chorus by the supposition that they were hypnotized by "Dionysus." The latter is no divine being, but the mortal son of Semele, who, educated in the East, has formulated a new religion, besides acquiring wonderful mesmeric power. Euripides wrote the 'Bacchæ' to show how, from these facts, the story of the god Dionysus gained currency in Greece.

Such is the theory. The critical reader will doubtless see objections. Many are brought forward candidly by the author himself. We go, however, so far as to say that, unless very strong evidence can be produced against Mr. Norwood's view, it must be accepted as the true solution of the problem. We think that he would have strengthened his case considerably if he had insisted more upon the hypnotic power exercised upon Pentheus (ll. 810 foll.).

Mr. Norwood is generally clear, and abounds in illuminating thoughts. He has added a full bibliography (running to twenty-three pages) of writings on Euripides, and for this every scholar will offer his sincere thanks. In fine, though his style and English are sometimes poor, and misprints are too numerous, he has done a very good piece of work.

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